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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Two Convents in Rome Taken for Public Uses.

Rumored League to Secure Papal Independence.

President Thiers' Term of Office in the French Assembly.

Narrow Escape of Marshal Serrano from Death.

A Hebrew Pastor Expelled from a Chicago Synagogue.

Indifference of the New-Zealanders to British Royalty.

The Brazilian Emancipation Bill on its Passage.

ITALY.

Prayers For the Holy See Invoked—Expropriation of Two Convents in Rome—Rumors.

ROME, Aug. 13.—An encyclical letter has been issued by the Pope urging the faithful to offer prayers for the freedom of the Holy See and the freedom and tranquillity of the Church. The *Official Gazette* publishes a decree expropriating for public use two convents and three plots of ground in Rome, belonging to religious bodies. SIGNOR SELLA, Minister of Finance, is opposed to a fresh issue of rentes.

FRANCE.

M. Thiers and the Assembly—Sentence of Death of Deserters to the Communist Army.

PARIS, Aug. 13.—The Press generally contend that the vote in the Assembly yesterday, declaring the motions relating to M. THIERS' term of office "urgent," is a success for the adversaries of M. THIERS' power, as the Right was desirous of postponing the question indefinitely. A Court-martial at Rouen has passed sentence of death on two soldiers who deserted to the ranks of the Communists.

Seditious Action Taken by the Assembly—Freedom of Thiers' Office—His Duties and Position Determined—The Algerian Insurgents.

PARIS, Aug. 13.—In the Assembly, today, M. RIVET, of the Left Centre, moved that the title of President of the Republic be conferred on M. THIERS; that all the powers which he has heretofore exercised as Chief of the Executive be continued for the period of three years; that he be moreover intrusted with the promulgation and execution of the laws; that he be authorized to receive ambassadors; that his official residence be at the place where the Assembly may sit; that he be lodged at the expense of the Republic, his remuneration to be fixed at a later date; that he shall have the right to appoint members of the Council of Ministers, diplomatic agents and military and naval commanders; and that the Ministers appointed by him shall be responsible for their acts to the Assembly. M. ADNET, of the Extreme Right, made a counter-motion expressing confidence in M. THIERS and continuing his present powers. M. THIERS, who was present, asked for a vote of "urgency" on both proposals; and, amid great excitement, they were declared urgent.

The court-martial holds long and exciting sessions daily, and the trial of the leading Communists is progressing as rapidly as possible, where so large a number of witnesses has been summoned. The evidence given for the past five days has contained nothing new.

Fires set by the insurgents continue to rage in the forests of Algeria.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Collision on a Spanish Railroad—Many Injured—Reported Death of the Grand Vizier Denied.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—Our correspondent at Madrid says it is reported SAGASTA is to remain at Porto Rico. The imprisoned General PIERRAD is returned a second time as Deputy from Barcelona. A train of cars at Madrid dashed into a standing train carrying SERRANO and other officers. SERRANO had his foot slightly hurt. Nobody was killed, but many were injured.

A dispatch from Constantinople contradicts the rumor of the death of the Grand Vizier, which prevailed last week.

OCEANICA.

Minister Stack Mania in New-Zealand—Indifference to the Queen's Birthday—Fifteen Chiefs on the Way to Europe.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 13.—New-Zealand advices by the *Ajax* state that the general interest and excitement over the Thames gold fields continues unabated, greatly injuring other business. Speculation in mining shares has become a mania. The journals complain that at Napier, on the Queen's birthday, the Courts continued their sessions and the Provincial Councillors did not even lift their hats when the national anthem was being played. Three Fijian Chiefs bound for Europe, and the Episcopal Bishop of Dunedin bound for England, arrived by the *Ajax*. The steamer *Nevada* left Honolulu for Auckland, July 30.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Emancipation Bill in the Brazilian Chamber—The San Paulo Railroad Superintendent.

LISBON, Aug. 13.—The steamer from Rio Janeiro arrived last night. In the Brazilian Chamber of Deputies the bill for the emancipation of slaves had passed its second reading. The Superintendent of the San Paulo Railway had been acquitted of the charges made against him.

Death of a Prominent Citizen of Maine.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 13.—Hon. WOODBURY DAVIS, of this city, died this evening, aged fifty-three. He was Postmaster of this city and had been Treasurer of the State for about ten years. He was Judge of the Supreme Judicial Court, which position he resigned in December, 1855, to resume the practice of his profession. He was early identified with the temperance, reform and anti-slavery movement, and was one of the founders of the Republican Party. He formerly contributed many articles upon political and legal subjects to the leading newspapers and magazines in the country. He attained a high reputation as a Judge, was an able lawyer, and was especially distinguished for purity of life and steadfast adherence to the principles he espoused. In his death the State has sustained a severe loss.

RELIGIOUS.

A Hebrew Pastor in Trouble—He Breaks a Fast by Eating Ice-Cream.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—Rev. ELKAN HERZMAN, pastor of the Fifth-avenue Synagogue, failing to comply with the regulations requiring all Israelites to fast strictly one day during the fast week, he having broken fast by eating ice-cream, the congregation are determined to remove him. This morning another rabbi occupied his desk, and an affray ensued, during which one of the leading officers of the church seized HERZMAN, divesting him of his sacerdotal robes, conducted him to the door, with instructions to leave, threatening to kick him out if he returned. HERZMAN complained at the Police Head-quarters, but was informed they could do nothing. He threatened to prosecute for one year's salary and assault.

The Madame, N. Y., Catholic Church Difficulty Terminates in the Triumph of the People.

HUDSON, N. Y., Aug. 13.—The Catholic rebellion in this city was ended and the siege of the Church raised this morning by the appearance of Rev. DANIEL J. BROWN, of Albany, Secretary to Bishop CONROY, who came, duly accredited by the Bishop, to take temporary charge of the Church until a permanent appointment can be made for the office. Last evening, in company with the Vigilance Committee, he proceeded to the residence of Father O'SULLIVAN and obtained the vestments and chalice, although the priest was absent from town, and this morning he was admitted to the Church, where mass was celebrated for the first time in eight weeks. The attendance was very large, including members of both parties, and every countenance betokened happiness and gratitude at the removal of the difficulty. The most devout demeanor was observed, and the services passed off as harmoniously as though there had never been any dissension in the Church. The new priest made no allusion to the recent difficulties, and created a most favorable impression upon all present. Father O'SULLIVAN is virtually suspended from the Church, and it is expected by next Sunday his permanent successor will be appointed, and enter upon his charge. The Protestants of the town, as well as the Catholics, feel relief at the peaceful termination of the recent imbroglio.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis of Events and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14—1 A. M.—Since Saturday night the barometer has risen and again falls in the Gulf and Southern States. It has risen in the Middle and Eastern States and fallen slightly on the lakes, and more decidedly so north of Missouri. The temperature rose unusually high on Sunday afternoon from Iowa to Tennessee, but fell somewhat in New-England, where northerly winds are now replaced by south and east winds from Maine to Virginia. Easterly winds have continued north of the Ohio River. Rain has been reported from the Gulf and South Atlantic coast, and the extreme North-west. Clear weather now very generally prevails at all stations east of the Rocky Mountains.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably fall somewhat on Monday on the upper lakes, with cloudy weather and local storms. Clear and warm weather will probably prevail from Michigan to Arkansas and eastward to the Atlantic.

The Maine Central Railroad—Renovating the Bridges.

BANGOR, Me., Aug. 13.—A substantial temporary bridge was completed on Saturday morning in place of the one destroyed on Wednesday night on the Maine Central Railroad in this city, and the regular passage of trains to and from the depot is resumed. A first-class bridge will be erected as soon as the proper materials can be obtained. All the bridges on the road are being subjected to a most rigid examination, and will be immediately put into thorough repair where they are not so already. All the wounded by the recent accident are doing well.

The Kentucky Election—Returns from Eighty-Seven Counties.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 12.—The official returns from 84 counties give LESLIE, (Dem.) 110,445; HARLAN, (Rep.) 76,124; LESLIE'S majority in these counties, 36,319. The full returns from the State will probably make LESLIE'S majority in the neighborhood of 40,000.

In the counties given, LESLIE gains 5,291 on the vote of STEVENSON, (Dem.,) in the last Gubernatorial election, and HARLAN gains 30,317 on the vote of BAKER, (Rep.,) in the last Gubernatorial race. The Republican increase is attributed to the enfranchisement of the colored people.

THE NEW REPUBLIC.

Work of Communism—The Antecedents of the September Revolution—An Offer of Russian Intervention in Behalf of France.

Paris (July 29) Correspondence of the London Times.

Two Commissions instituted by the Assembly enjoy at this moment the privilege of drawing public attention to their labors. One, the Commission for revising the contracts made during the siege of Paris by the Government of the 4th of September, has already published one of its reports in the sitting of the 26th inst. It does not appear that the Republican Government was the least expensive, the most able, or even the most honest in the world. The other Commission whose investigations preoccupy public opinion is that which was formed for the purpose of inquiring into the facts which brought about the Revolution of the 4th of September. It is not that the Assembly wish to return to this Revolution, and to restore the Imperial dynasty; on the contrary, they let no opportunity escape of showing their antipathy for the latter; but they have not a much greater affection for the revolutionary spirit which overthrew the Empire, and they would not be sorry to demonstrate before the eyes of all its worthlessness. They will not have to make any very great efforts to attain this object, the men of the 4th of September having prepared the way for the success of this enterprise. Last Tuesday M. CLEMENT DUVERNOIS was heard before this Commission, and what has transpired of this sitting appears calculated to corroborate what has already been said by M. JULES SIMON and by Gen. PALIKAO respecting the attitude of Gen. TROCHU during the insurrectionary movement which followed the capitulation of Paris; at any rate, he maintains reserve. Interrogated upon the interview which the General had had with the Emperor at Chalons, when he was appointed Governor of Paris, the former Minister of Commerce answered that M. ROUHER alone had been present at the interview, and that they must address themselves to him. M. ROUHER, in fact, holds himself at the orders of the Commission, and it only depends upon them to interrogate him. I believe M. ROUHER is quite ready to answer them.

RUSSIAN INTERVENTION TENDERED.

But the serious part of the information furnished by M. CLEMENT DUVERNOIS turns upon another incident which has a totally different bearing. Already the report has been several times spread that when the first defeats struck the French army the Emperor of Russia offered the Government of the Tuileries his good offices to bring about peace without a diminution of territory; but that the revolution of the 4th of September having occurred, these favorable overtures could not be carried out. M. CLEMENT DUVERNOIS, invited to inform the Commission of what he knew positively on this subject, drew out of his pocket the copy of a dispatch from His Majesty the Czar, dated the day after Sedan, in which it was expressly stated that the Emperor of Russia would employ himself energetically to bring about peace on the basis of territorial integrity for France. This dispatch having only arrived in Paris after the revolution had already succeeded, had fallen into the hands of the new Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. JULES FAVRE, who naturally could not carry it out in the manner contemplated, although it would have spared France so many misfortunes. It has been very wrongly said that M. JULES FAVRE had concealed this dispatch. M. JULES FAVRE was in a situation which did not allow him to inherit from the Empire the good will of the Czar. Often in the course of his career of opposition had the celebrated lawyer attacked the Cabinet of all the Russias. He could not enter, as a matter of course, into negotiations with the sovereign. Preparations were necessary, and they were almost immediately confided to M. THIERS, who started for London before going to St. Petersburg. How much there still is good will was left, [illegible] this dispatch, as it appears, is now the only one which was produced before the Commission by the former confidant of Napoleon III., he also placed before their eyes the reply made to it later by the Empress. In this letter the Empress Regent apologizes for so tardily acknowledging the benevolent offers of the Czar; but she was not master, as were of the dispatch till several days after the 4th of September, and then only in a circuitous manner. She begs His Majesty the Emperor of Russia to preserve his benevolent intentions toward France—to use his efforts to save it without considering the interests of the dynasty whatever Government might be at the head of the nation. This letter M. DUVERNOIS was authorized to make known, and even to publish. Misfortune is a great school, if only its lessons were always durable.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The Convention of Superintendents and Teachers of Institutes for the Blind, held at Indianapolis last week, adopted a presamble and resolutions regarding Mr. DEMPSEY B. SMITH'S plan of a "University and Printing-house for the Blind" in Washington, declaring that the institutions for the blind are able and willing to make all necessary provision for the higher education of the blind in colleges and seminaries of learning for the seeing; that they have no confidence in the plans of Mr. SMITH, and disavow all connection and sympathy with them, believing such an institution to be unnecessary and even hurtful to the interests of the blind.

President GRANT, Secretary ROBESON, Postmaster-General CRESWELL and Ex-Secretary BORIE, on Saturday afternoon, dined with Ex-Senator CATTELL, at his residence near Camden. Subsequently the party proceeded in a private yacht, placed at their disposal, up the Delaware to the residence of Ex-Secretary BORIE, where they passed Sunday.

GEORGE CARLISLE, the notorious Barbary coast ranger, stabbed ROBERT SOMERS, a saloon-keeper, mortally, and MICHAEL CROWLEY, of Company G, Second United States Artillery, dangerously, in an affray in a San Francisco saloon on Saturday night. CARLISLE was arrested.

DR. JUSTO AROSEMENA, of Panama, has been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Columbia to England. He is a good English scholar, has resided many years in the United States, and his wife is a New-York lady well known in Knickerbocker circles.

The Portland, Dalles and Salt Lake Railroad Company have commenced suit against the Oregon Central Company for the right of way through the pass of the Columbia at the Cascades. This pass is the only one through which the Company can build their road.

W. S. OLMSTED, Vice-President and Treasurer of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, died yesterday, in Hartford, Conn., aged sixty-eight years. He was connected with the Company twenty-two years, and five as its Secretary.

Nine eastward bound cars (Continental Fast Freight) were precipitated down an embankment by a broken wheel on Saturday, between Chesaning and Whitlocks, on the Detroit and Cincinnati Railroad, and were badly wrecked.

Mrs. Catherine TOUCEY, widow of the late Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY, formerly Secretary of the Navy, died suddenly, last evening, in Hartford, Conn., aged sixty-nine years. She was taken ill in church, and died in her carriage on the way home.

The inquest at East Cambridge, Mass., resulted in finding that the three infants supposed to have been killed with opium, died from natural causes. The woman, CALLAHER, was discharged from arrest.

The Acting United States Consul at Hong Kong denies the reported cruelties on board the ship *Mary Bruner*. He says three sailors mutinied, and one stabbed the mate, but Capt. ARTHUR had no trouble whatever with the crew.

"Rescue" engine house, in Rhinebeck, N. Y., and the engine, and the barn and carriage-house of HOMER GRAY, were burned at 1 o'clock yesterday morning; total loss, $13,000; insured, $9,500. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

The Patent Office has rejected the application of MILLIKEN and HOGGINS for letters patent for a gelatinous compound, and has extended the letters patent of JOHN TOULMIN for vibrating shears.

PETER MURPHY, one of a party of Sunday excursionists down the river from Hartford, yesterday, while crazed by liquor, jumped overboard and was drowned. He was about fifty years old, and leaves a family.

The change of the gauge of the Louisville and Cincinnati Short Line Railroad, from five feet to four feet eight and a half inches, commenced at daylight yesterday, and was completed at 7 o'clock in the evening.

The missing steamer *Espdra*, of Cadiz, Spain, arrived there yesterday. She broke her shaft, and was nine days under sail. She made repairs at Porto Rico.

WILLIAM ALVORD or R. B. WOODWARD will probably be nominated for Mayor of San Francisco by the Tax-payers' Convention.

The first bale of new cotton was received in Charleston, S. C., yesterday, from middle Georgia.

California fruit is being shipped East freely.

Exhibition of a Novel Engine at Waverly, N. J.

On Saturday afternoon a novel exhibition was given at the State Fair grounds at Waverly, N. J., which was attended by a large assemblage of gentlemen interested in transportation, mechanics and mining. The occasion was the first public trial in America of the traction engines, manufactured in England, which were rendered so serviceable by the German Army during the late war in the transportation of supplies over country roads.

It is claimed that an engine weighing five tons, costing $8,000, and managed by one man, will haul a load of thirteen tons at a speed of five miles an hour over rough country roads and up grades of one foot in twelve. The trial at Waverly showed that grades of one in six could be easily surmounted with ease; the broad wheels of the engine could carry it safely over soft, muddy ground, without relaxation of speed, and that it could be guided by a simple operation around a circle of twenty feet. The engineer is a boy of sixteen years of age.

The evolutions of the engine, which was put to every test during two hours and a half, were watched with great interest by the crowd of spectators. The statements made in its behalf appeared to be fully justified by the results. According to these the machine can be run—drawing heavy loads—for twenty-four hours upon 500 pounds of coal, and can be worked in any situation where horse power can be used, at one-third its cost. It will be exhibited at the State Fair, on the 20th of September.

Hackmen and Cabmen in Council.

A meeting of the Hackmen's and Cabmen's Benevolent and Protective Association was held last evening at the corner of Twelfth-street and Third-avenue. Nothing of importance outside of the usual business was transacted. It has been decided by the Association to petition the Board of Aldermen, when they shall assemble, for alteration in the ordinance which now fixes the rates of charge for hackney conveyances. It is alleged that in some instances, too much is allowed, and in others not enough. A rate of fare agreed upon at a recent meeting, which makes the charge for the use of a carriage from any point south of Twenty-fifth-street to Wall-street, or vicinity, for one or more persons, at 50, and of a cab within the same boundaries, $1, will be submitted in place of the regulations by the ordinance. A petition will also be made for the privilege of making a public stand around Madison-square and Reservoir Park, and at various points on Broadway after business hours.

An Uncomfortable Inmate of an Almshouse.

A special telegram from Portland, Me., tells some of the disagreeable results of lodging two insane men in adjoining rooms in an almshouse, and leaving the two in charge of an invalid. One of them named BROOKS, the more furious of the two, during the night wrenched a brace off his bedstead, with it broke off the lock of his door, then went and released his neighbor named FARRIN, and the two went for their keeper, demanding the keys to the rooms upstairs. He told them where to look for them, being overcome by fear, and they started to get them. BROOKS, however, proposed that they should return and kill the keeper. Before they had more than got out of the room he heard them, put out the lights, and then managed to get out of the room and scream for help. He was heard and the people rushed in, when BROOKS attacked them with a club, but was captured before he had inflicted much damage.

WASHINGTON.

The Obligation of the Syndicate on the New Loan.

Delayed Agricultural Reports—Changes in the Internal Revenue Detective Force—Washington Improvements to Go On—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—According to the arrangement for the disposition of the $500,000,000 of the loan, the Syndicate is not bound to subscribe for more than $10,000,000 for this month. It is indicated, however, that at least $20,000,000 will instead be taken, and the appearances are that the balance will be absorbed much more rapidly than at the rate of five million dollars monthly. The facts upon which these statements are founded concern the operations of the combinations of bankers engaged in the transactions, and cannot be made public without the permission of some one of the parties.

THE AGRICULTURAL REPORTS.

The Commissioner of Agriculture has had his attention directed to the delay in the issue of the annual reports of the department. The report for 1870 is not yet ready to be distributed, and will not be before Winter. Some time ago it was stated at the Government printing office that the report was all printed, except the first two signatures, or sixty-four pages, for which copy had not then been received. It would be a great improvement and a great advantage to the people who seek this report, if they could have the information gathered from the experience of one Summer in time to act upon it the next. This would require the issue of the Report by April or May of each year for the preceding year. Commissioner WATTS regards this as possible, and will direct his attention and energies toward producing such a result.

THE REMOVED REVENUE DETECTIVES.

The removal of several detectives of the revenue, who had been assigned to duty in New-York, which was made yesterday, was one that must have been expected by the officers themselves as well as every one conversant with the situation, to follow the change in the head of the Bureau. The reasons for the removals, if there were any occasion for giving a detailed statement of them, would satisfy the true civil service reformers. It is one of the steps toward increasing the efficiency of the office, and was taken only after careful examination and consultation with the Supervisors.

THE WASHINGTON IMPROVEMENTS.

At the time the injunction was laid upon the issue of improvement bonds for this district, the probable course of the Legislature was noticed in these dispatches. That course has been followed in a special appropriation for the continuance of the interrupted works being made of $500,000. This will enable the Board of Public Works to go on till the votes of the people have ratified a permanent loan like the one enjoined. The injunction did not therefore accomplish anything beyond a few days' delay in the march of city improvements.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Secretary BOUTWELL expects to leave for his home at Groton, Mass., some time during the present week, where he will remain for a few days for rest. Mr. HARTLEY will return and act as Secretary during the absence of Mr. BOUTWELL. Mr. HARTLEY has been spending some time in New-Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and others of the British provinces.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE BORROWED CAPITAL TAX DECISION.

The recent decision of Ex-Commissioner PLEASONTON, relieving bankers from the payment of tax on borrowed capital, reached, officially, only one district, namely, the Thirty-second of New-York. As soon as Mr. DOUGLASS, the present Commissioner, shall be officially advised by the proper officer of the receipt of the communication it will be recalled. As the case now stands there is no change in the old decision, and the tax on borrowed capital will be collected as heretofore.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE BUREAU.

The names of W. O. AVERY, Chief of Appointment Division of Internal Revenue, and Gen. AVERILL, are mentioned in connection with supplying the vacancy in one of the Deputy Commissionerships caused by the promotion of Mr. DOUGLASS.

FOREIGN MONEY ORDERS.

In addition to the details already given in these dispatches in relation to the convention for the interchange of postal money orders between Great Britain and the United States, on the 2d of October next, it may be further stated that in the conversion of the currencies of the two countries, the pound sterling of Great Britain is to be considered as equivalent to $4 86 of gold coin of the United States; the value in United States paper currency of money orders, drawn in Great Britian, and accepted by the Exchange office of New-York, is to be determined at New-York in accordance with the current premium on gold on the day of their receipt, in the same manner that the gold value of currency deposits for money orders on Great Britian is to be determined in the same city, although as previously stated the Convention places no restriction upon the number of the international money orders that may be purchased by one person. It is quite certain that the Post-office will, in case undue advantage is taken of the system, issue instructions to postmasters limiting the amount of money thus transferable by one person daily, the purpose of the convention being to afford facilities for the transmission of small amounts, and not to supplant the ordinary commercial methods of remittance and exchange by means of bankers' drafts.

The postal negotiations that have been progressing for some time with Sweden, Norway and Denmark now give promise of the early conclusion of a satisfactory convention with those countries which will insure a large reduction in the present rates of postage between them and the United States.

ERRONEOUS MANIFESTS.

The Treasury Department has held, in the case of the British schooner *John Bull*, Lingua, Cape Breton, for Portland, Me., under erroneous destination as per manifest, and allowed to proceed to Boston by the Collector at Portland, Boston being her true destination, that a vessel must in general be held to her destination as expressed in her manifest, and that the destination of her cargo should correspond with the destination of the goods as specified in the triplicate invoices as required by the act of March 3, 1863, though the law does not seem absolutely to prohibit the change of destination where the manifest is incorrect through an unintentional error.

The Standish Memorial Celebration.

The programme for the Standish Memorial Celebration at Duxbury, Aug. 17, 1871, will be as follows:

Exercises on Captain's Hill will be at 10½ o'clock, and will consist of: Music. "Hail to the Chief." Prayer. Original Ode to Miles Standish. Air, "Amerrea," sung by the audience. Oration by Gen. HORACE B. SARGENT. Hymn, sung by audience. Dedicatory prayer. Music by band. Exercises at dinner in tent for 1,500 persons at 10½ o'clock on the southerly slope of Captain's Hill. Dinner. Toasts and speeches by the leading men of the country.

Among those expected to be present are President Grant, Gen. Chamberlain of Maine, Gov. Padelford of Rhode Island, Gov. Jewell of Connecticut, Gov. Weston of New-Hampshire, Gov. Claflin and Gen. Butler of Massachusetts, Gen. Burnside, Gen. Spragne of Rhode Island, and a number of distinguished military and civic gentlemen from various sections of New-England.

EMPIRE OF GERMANY.

The Ultramontane Controversy—The Attitude of Prussia—Bismarck's Policy—The Cases of Braunsberg and of Kaminsky—State Against Church—Tone of the Official Press—The Situation in Bavaria and in Austro-Hungary—Prospects.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BERLIN, Saturday, July 29, 1871.

The Ultramontane controversy has reached a new phase since my last letter. What then seemed doubtful, and even more than doubtful, is now an established fact. The Prussian Government has drawn the sword unwillingly, no doubt, and upon hard pressure from Prince BISMARCK, the only Prussian Minister who knows how to value popularity—but it has drawn and shown its colors. The clericals, on the other hand, profess themselves as ready for the fight, and are putting forth their best strength in preparing for the impending struggle. Their threats are incessant and furious, but their very fury seems to bespeak their ruin.

ULTRAMONTANISM IN PRUSSIA.

Though not under the greatest inducement to take the lead, and disquisified for the task by the traditional policy of her Kings and Cultus Ministry, Prussia has been the first to take up the gauntlet. The fact, though urged by the entire Press, has occasioned surprise even in the most anti-clerical circles, for nobody believed M. von MICHLER capable of acting determinedly against his own allies. He is a stickler for discipline, and has been termed a Protestant Ultramontane, for the partiality with which he has transplanted ultramontane institutions into the State Church, and the energy with which he tries to keep the clergy and laity ecclesiastically under his thumb. To him the Catholics have hitherto found as warm an advocate as in their staunchest Bishop, and the Protestant population almost refused to engage in the fight under so doubtful a leader. But Prince BISMARCK moves his subordinates like puppets, and MICHLER has turned out as brave an Anti-Papist as the extremest Protestant could have wished. The struggle might have been avoided, had not the Ultramontanes thrown off their reserve and instead of advocating simply religious freedom—as in Parliament—openly defied the State in matters which the State alone has lawfully to decide, and demanded armed intervention on behalf of the Pope. As long as the charges rested only on imputed aims, they had ostensibly the right on their side, but now that they have confessed themselves foes, they must expect to be dealt with as such. The season is most inopportune, from a Catholic point of view, for the question has become not a religious, but a national question. By antagonizing on both sides, grounded as much on expediency as real principle, the Germans, flushed with the successes due to their recently-effected union, and remembering the Pro-French leaning of the Ultramontanes a year ago, have come to regard every scheme advocated at Rome, or in opposition to Prince BISMARCK, as a national danger, and determined, regardless of its merits, energetically to defeat it. Moreover the clerical organs have once more made themselves the allies of France, and threatening a new war of the French, joined by the German Catholics, against the Protestant Government. This intended master-stroke has cost the Ultramontanes their last possibility of success.

THE BRAUNSBERG CASE.

There are two special cases, above all, which have drawn the Prussian Government out of its doubtful and undecided attitude. The first is known as the "Braunsberg case," and refers to the suspension of a religious teacher at the public school at Braunsberg from his office by the Diocesan Bishop of Ermeland. The reason was a refusal to teach the new doctrine of infallibility. Government was, it is affirmed, inclined, at first, to submit to the enactment of a conscience clause, allowing infallibilist parents to keep their children from the religious lessons, but the Bishop refusing this compromise, M. von MICHLER, on his own authority, reinstated the rebel teacher, maintaining, first, that the Bishop had no right to interfere with the appointment of masters paid out of Government funds at Government colleges; and, next, that his teaching being the same as that sanctioned by the Bishops at the time of his first appointment, there was not even a ground of complaint. M. von MICHLER even announced that he must regard the Church before the 15th July, 1870, as the only legitimate Catholic Church; but that is a point which he now appears ready to yield. He could not well, practically, regard the bulk of the Catholics, with all the Bishops and clergy on their side, as an unauthorized apostate sect of a Church represented only by a fraction of the whole. The Bishop has replied to the Minister's rescript, denying his right to decide on doctrinal matters, of which he considers himself the only local and the Pope the highest authority, and charging the Government with misappropriation of funds bequeathed for the purpose of Catholic education. But it is asserted that M. von MICHLER will not deign to reply to this protest, abiding solely by his former decision.

THE CASE OF KAMINSKY.

The second and perhaps more important case is that referring to the suspension of an anti-infallibilist priest in Silesia. Here the controversy took a more decided and unfriendly tone, the fact that the recent laborers' riots at Königshütte were found to have been fomented by the Catholic clergy. The priest KAMINSKY, at Kattowitz, refusing to submit to the infallibility dogma, was at once dismissed from office by the Archbishop of Breslau. On his continued refusal to recant, he was moreover excommunicated. Having sufficient means at his disposal, KAMINSKY purchased a chapel in the same town, in order to celebrate mass for his old congregation. The Archbishop had the chapel closed and sealed, and prevented KAMINSKY from officiating. The priest appealed to Government, which instantly had the seal removed and allowed the service to proceed. The fact was simply notified, as a matter of course, to the Archbishop, and last Sunday Mgr. KAMINSKY celebrated mass in his own chapel to a numerous congregation of anti-infallibilist parishioners. The movement is taken up with great spirit by the province, and the small chapel promises to become the nucleus of a wide-spread system. Mgr. KAMINSKY experienced some difficulty in providing his chapel with eucharistic plate and vestments. On proceeding to Breslau—the Provisional capital is the only place near where such things are to be got—he was tracked to the shop by hostile priests, whose influence being naturally great in a shop of ecclesiastical ornaments, prevailed upon the proprietor to refuse the sale. This disingenious mode of persecution becoming known, has still more prejudiced the Silesians against their priests.

THE OFFICIAL PRESS ON ULTRAMONTANISM.

Though until within a few days the official Press has been markedly cautious in its utterances on the ultramontane question, it has now resorted to plain language, precluding all possibility of misinterpretation. The key-note is supplied by BISMARCK'S official organ, the *North German Gazette*, and this at once betrays whence the blow really proceeds. Both the quoted journal and the *Provincial Correspondence* are very outspoken on the subject. They maintain, however, in perfect harmony with the *Reichsanzeiger*, that the Government will not on any account interfere in dogmatic questions, but treat the controversy only from the view dictated by public law. The *North German Gazette* says:

"The Ultramontanes have had no more the shadow of an excuse for their supposed ignorance of the true relations of Government. A series of authentic insinuations have been published lately, which can impossibly be misunderstood. Both in the documents addressed by M. von MICHLER to the Bishop of Ermeland in the Braunsberg matter and in the explanatory articles of the official Press on the abrogation of the Catholic department in the late ministry, it is plainly and unambiguously stated that the State, in its measures on Catholic Church matters, will suffer itself to be guided exclusively by principles of public law, limiting its action to indictment cases. Upon official expression or expectation of any power over the conciences of Catholic subjects there can be no idea. If the Ultramontane organs, therefore, represent their party as subject to unrelenting persecution, they resort to a lie, which in its grossness and impudence still almost surpasses those untruths previously promulgated."

ULTRAMONTANISM IN BAVARIA.

The policy of the Bavarian Government differs materially from that sketched out in the foregoing quotation. Prussia has nothing to do with abstract speculations, but unsparingly attacks concrete encroachments. Bavaria, on the other hand, avoids a concrete conflict, but acquiesces in, if it does not encourage, reports of its determined resistance to the abstract dogma. Much has been said out of Bavaria of the dismissal of Count BRAY, hitherto Prime Minister, which was interpreted as an anti-infallibilist victory. Count BRAY is indeed a staunch infallibilist, and to his influence must be attributed the doubtful attitude hitherto observed by the Government. But Count BRAY was not the chief obstacle, and things are hardly better after his dismissal. The supposed Döllingerism of the Court and Government rests to a great extent on a misconception. Revelations now made public prove the part Bavaria took a year ago to have been by no means so bravely designed by the then rulers as was first believed. The Clerical, which is the Pro-French and Anti-Prussian party, had great power then at Court. It was the pressure of public opinion which urged the King—assiduously desirous of doing right—on to the royal road he took. The Ultramontane Party has remained in power, and the King is as faithful a Roman Catholic as ever lived. He is no doubt anxious again to act for the best of his country, but where powerful influences are so closely united, it is hard to say which is right and which is wrong. Count BRAY was the representative of the so-called "National" Bavarian party—that is, the Anti-Prussians, who acquiesce in an alliance with Prussia, but give only so much as is enforced by circumstances and public opinion, who stand up for Catholicism as opposed to Northern Protestantism, and for clerical organization because it supplied a means for State organization. There are still some clericals left in the Ministry, viz., M. von BRAUN and M. von PRANKEN, whereas the other two, M. von LUTZ (the Cultus Minister) and M. von PFEUFFER-NER, very doubtful Döllingerists. M. von LUTZ has hitherto avoided every conflict; he has allowed the Bishops to excommunicate priests by the score, suspend them from office, prohibit the attendance of anti-infallibilists' lectures—nay, even to seize upon royal benefices. He has been urged to join either side, petitioned to receive deputations, and has refused both, and the Bavarians have now given him up as hopeless. It has been often reported that the King sides with DÖLLINGER, but he has given no proof of it. Though petitioned repeatedly, he has assigned no church or chapel for the use of his friends. So things look hopeless for the popular party. M. von DAHLENBERGER, the provisional successor of Count BRAY, is reported to be a Protestant, but he officially confesses himself to share his predecessor's views. The King's interview with Prince HOHENLOHE, the late Prime Minister, proves to be a myth, and so is the report of the meeting of the Cultus Ministers of Prussia and Bavaria, MÜHLER and LUTZ, at Munich. With the latter contradiction, all rumors of a joint action of Prussia and Bavaria have lost the last coloring of probability.

ULTRAMONTANISM IN AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The third party in the supposed Anti-Papal alliance, Austro-Hungary, endeavors to keep the disagreeable quarrel out of its territory altogether, maintaining strictly the *status quo*. In spite of his first denial, Count BEUST turns out to have given an answer to the Bishops petitioning for intervention in behalf of the Pope, a decidedly unfavorable answer, viz.: that Austria could not alter her policy to the friendly Power of Italy, but otherwise Count BEUST refused to take any step hostile to Ultramontanism. In Hungary, the lower clergy proves unruly. Though the Government lends a countenance to the infallibilist Bishops, the lower clergy are independent enough to resist the new dogma and have embodied their views in a pamphlet just out, in which they insist on the following reforms: 1. The adoption of the national language at mass and otherwise in church. 2. The abolition of a number of holidays. 3. A reform of the present ecclesiastical discipline. 4. The abolition of monastic orders. 5. The discontinuance of disciplinary punishment for other than dogmatic or sacramental offenses. 6. The introduction of diocesan synods. 7. The abolition of a number of fast days. 8. The abolition of compulsory celibacy. How Government and the episcopacy will receive these proposals remains to be seen.

IMPENDING CONFLICT IN BADEN.

A conflict seems to be imminent in the Grand Duchy of Baden, where a legal Government official has been arrested by order of the Catholic clergy. He had been employed in the Catholic High Ecclesiastical Council, as a legal adjunct, but was exchanged to another office by Government. The ecclesiastical authorities, not having formally sanctioned his discharge, continued to regard him as their subordinate, and, for some ostensible reason not stated in the papers, ordered him to be arrested on the steps of his office.

THE ULTRAMONTANE JOURNALS.

The clerical organs use very hostile language, the authentic organ of the Pope, the Geneva *Correspondance* supplying the text on which the others comment. Their latest forte is prophesying. "The Pope will be the only Sovereign reinstalled on his throne, not by the Princes, but by the peoples. His power will thus remain when that of the temporal Sovereigns dwindle into nothing. Then he will deny those whom he has formerly helped and who now deny him." The specially German papers threaten a new war with France, when the German Catholics will stand by the Catholic foreign Power.

PROSPECTS.

The prospect of a reconciliation of the Prussian Government, and the Ultramontanes so promising still a week ago, appears thus to have receded into the region of impossibility. Both parties have gone too far to shun a conflict, the issue of which, though it cannot be uncertain in regard to the side obtaining the victory, must be most uncertain in its future bearing on the German nation, and probably on the position of the Pope. Nationalism, nay, patriotism, having been impressed into service on one side, the controversy suggests the question how far a non-national Church, maintaining a clerical organization, is compatible with the existence of a great and powerful nation. Though Catholicism will undoubtedly continue in Germany, Papal supremacy appears doomed. The Germans accuse the Italian Cardinals of having already conspired for the nomination of an Italian successor to PIO NONO, in the event of his death, without awaiting the arrival of the German Cardinals. To prevent this it is said that Emperor WILLIAM has taken very decided measures.

City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature, &c., yesterday, at the Central Park Meteorological Station:

	6 A.M.	9 A.M.	12 M.	3 P.M.	6 P.M.
Temperature Sun. Feb. 70	73	76	76	74
Stand of bar. in inch. 30.03	...	30.13	...	30.13
Wet-bulb Thermometer at noon, deg. Feb. 72.				

GREAT BRITAIN.

Immense Meeting in Hyde Park Yesterday.

Several Speeches Made to Twenty Thousand People.

The Communist, American and Irish Flags Displayed.

A Partial Riot in Londonderry on Saturday.

The Cavalry and Police Charge Upon the Mob.

Thirty Persons Wounded and Many Arrests Made.

Serious Trouble Anticipated in the Welsh Mines.

The Hyde Park Meeting on the Dublin Riots—Aug. 12 in Londonderry—No Rioting.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—The meeting in Hyde Park today, to protest against the suppression of the Phœnix Park meeting in Dublin on Sunday last, was an immense affair. Twenty thousand people attended, and speeches were made from six different stands. Communist and American flags and ban

LIVING IN THE COUNTRY.

The People Who Work in Town and Live Elsewhere.

Thousands Coming In and Going Out Daily—Busy Scenes at the Railway Stations—Curious Facts About These Travelers—New-York Business Men Dwelling in Philadelphia.

Statistics which would show the difference between the population of our busy, bustling commercial metropolis at 12 o'clock noon and at 12 o'clock at night, when the din and turmoil of the day are over, and when most people have reached their domicile for the night, would prove interesting in many respects. These statistics would no doubt show the midnight population of New-York to be hundreds of thousands less than its noon population, and would, if contrasted with any other city in the world, be found to bear a lesser proportion to its midday population. New-York, like all large emporiums of trade, must receive thousands of strangers daily, but there is no other city in the world which receives back into its arms, in the morning, such a large percentage of its own citizens, who rush into it from all parts of Long Island, Staten Island, New-Jersey, Westchester and other places, from 6 o'clock to 11 o'clock A. M., and who with equal rapidity take their departure therefrom after 4 o'clock P. M. In fact those places are but the sleeping dormitories of many thousands of New-Yorkers who, for various reasons, prefer to desert the City at night. Chief among these reasons is the difficulty of getting suitable houses or lodgings in New-York at anything like a reasonable figure, rents having reached such a point as to deter men in middling circumstances from engaging dwellings in this City, and the excuse given by house-owners for demanding such excessive rents is that the rents on all City property are so high up that houses cannot be let without a loss to the owner at a lesser rent. Thousands of citizens are under these circumstances compelled to seek accommodation in neighboring cities where they can secure premises proportionate to their means, and the rent of which, including rail and car fare to and from New-York daily, is found to be less than what they were asked to pay in New-York for, in many instances, inferior accommodation. With a view of showing where most of these good people have taken up their abodes, we have sent reporters to the various railroad lines to note the arrivals, and such facts in connection therewith as may be of interest to the public. The following is the story:

The Morris and Essex Road.

The reporter to whom was assigned the Morris and Essex Railroad, took up his position inside their inclosure about 6 o'clock on Saturday. The first train arrived from Newark at 6:35 A. M., bringing about thirty operatives belonging to the Company, and some seventy mechanics of a superior class. The next train that came into the station was from Chatham, with five carriages, all crowded, making about 300 people. There were a few mechanics and some clerks, but by far the largest class seemed to be store-keepers and market-men. There were not a few ladies accompanying their fathers and husbands. On this train, without exception, every one used commutation passes, and the conductor informed the reporter that sometimes for an entire week he didn't take a ticket or a cent. The Morristown accommodation then rattled in under the archway at 7:55. It was a full train, six crowded carriages, many people having to stand up. There must have been at the least computation 400 people, half of whom were ladies and children. They were all people of the upper class, the gentlemen being, apparently professional men and merchants. There may have been some clerks among them, but those to whom the reporter spoke, were all merchants or lawyers.

At 8:10 came along the Bloomfield and Montclair express, which had five carriages, and very full, averaging, perhaps, thirty-five to a carriage, or 175 persons in all. Of these very many were ladies. The reporter asked the conductor whether they were residents. He replied that there were many who were passing the Summer who came into the City once a week, or so, but who would return the same night. The gentlemen were all business men. There were some residents who lived there all the year round and did business in New-York. The Summit accommodation arrived shortly afterward. It had six crowded carriages containing between 400 and 500 people. One of them was so courteous as to explain to the reporter his position. He was book-keeper in a large hardware house on Beekman-street, and had lived in Orange Junction for the past two years. He was born in New-York, and had always lived there, but times had changed so that it was difficult to live there any longer. Nine years ago he hired a house for $550 per annum. It was situated in Nineteenth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues. It was a brick three-story house, and very comfortable. In seven years his landlord raised his rent up to $1,200, and then demanded $1,400. This was the last straw. He told him he might keep the house, and he bought in Orange Junction two adjoining lots, one 34 feet by 134 feet, the other 50 feet by 100. There was a good frame house with neat verandah on the thirty-four foot lot, and he has surrounded it with a splendid garden. His peaches, plums, and pears are better than any sold in the market, and he literally resides under the shade of his own vines. The whole thing cost him only $5,000. There are around Orange, and the neighborhood, whole colonies of New-Yorkers. Junction, where he lives, is populated entirely by them. East Orange Brick Church, Orange Valley, South Orange and Montrose are all peopled similarly. Orange itself has plenty of old residents, like the Dwights and Curtises, but even there many New-York merchants have made their home. This gentleman expressed his conviction that almost every passenger was a New-York business man of some description or another, and pointed out a gentleman just ahead of him, waiting to go through the turnstile to the ferry-boat, as the son of a wealthy hardware man in the same street as his employer, who had leased a house in the Junction because rents were so exorbitant in New-York. In corroboration, the conductor showed the tickets he had taken—just seventeen.

Hackettstown came next at 8:35, with seven carriages, all comfortably full, about 400, more than half ladies and children. The gentlemen were all either professional men or merchants, but the reporter was not able to learn any thing from individuals. The conductor said that they were for the most part passing the Summer at different places in the vicinity of Hackettstown, which it seems is close to Schooley's Mountains, but a fair share were residents doing business in the City.

After this the passengers were nearly all miscellaneous.

The Long Island Road.

The managers of this road are so extremely reticent as to all its affairs that very little can be learned from them as to the number of passengers carried, or, indeed, as to any other points of interest to the public. The eastern terminus of the road is at Hunter's Point, and the Western at Sag Harbor, the total distance being 100¾ miles. On the route are the villages of Jamaica, Hyde Park, Farmingdale, Hempstead, Glen Cove, Huntington, Deer Park, Holbrook, Lakeland, Waverly, and many other pretty and thriving places. The Company has recently adopted the system of selling packages of tickets, at greatly reduced rates, to all places beyond Northport. To all other points commutation tickets are issued. There are said to be about 700 commuters on this road, and about as many more permanent residents, doing business in New-York or Brooklyn, who purchase tickets by the hundred. On this road no early trains are run. The first starts at 6½, but does not reach New-York until 8¼, which is too late for mechanics and working men generally. The majority of residents on the line of this road are old settlers, born and raised on the homestead they occupy; well-to-do merchants, and clerks, who find 10 o'clock early enough to be at business, and who return by the 5 or 5½ P. M. train.

The Flushing and North-Side Railroad, Long Island.

A reporter from the TIMES was detailed Saturday morning to take an accurate account of the number of persons brought to the City by the Flushing and North-side Railroad Company, Long Island. He visited the ferry at James-slip and counted the passengers brought by the steamers *Suffolk County* and *Southampton*, from 6½ to 11 o'clock A. M. Each boat made four trips to and from Hunter's Point during that period, bringing in the aggregate about 850 passengers, or an average of a little over 100 per trip. Every class supplied its quota, porters, mechanics, clerks of all grades, merchants and professional men being represented. There were a few men and women on each boat who could not be properly classed as New-Yorkers, as they evidently came to do a little marketing; but this class at most did not amount to more than ten per cent. of the entire number, which would leave 765 residents of Long Island City and Flushing daily doing business in the lower portion of this City, which of course does not include the number who arrive at the Thirty-fourth-street Ferry. The reporter classes the 765 in the following manner: Porters and mechanics, fifteen per cent.; clerks, fifty per cent.; merchants and professional men, thirty-five per cent. The Flushing Railroad Company offers considerable inducement to New-Yorkers to reside at Flushing. The regular fare from Flushing to New-York, single ticket, is twenty-five cents, which, for a year, not including Sundays, would amount to $156, but the Company offer a commutation to those who purchase yearly tickets, which they give for $68, or 43.6 per cent. of the single fare. This commutation is availed of to a considerable extent, there being from four to five hundred ticket-holders under the commutation plan. The charge to Hunter's Point for a single ticket is six cents, which is reduced to five by purchasing a package of tickets. From Hunter's Point or Long Island City, then, a tradesman, clerk, or professional man, can travel to New-York and back for ten cents, which, considering the length of the ferry—over four miles—must be considered very reasonable. Ten cents a day, exclusive of Sundays, will amount to $31 30 at the end of the year, which sum is more than trebly saved by the very low rent (compared with that of New-York) which the resident has to pay.

The New-Jersey Railroad.

On no line of railway connected with the City are the advantages of suburban life more apparent than the New-Jersey Railroad, for upon its crowded trains one may see every phase of society, from the poor sewing girl and laborer to the high-bred matron and merchant prince, all coming and going, at various hours, to and from the great City. Though the working classes are scattered all along the road from Jersey City to Newark, very few go beyond the latter place; and from 4:35 o'clock to 7½ o'clock in the morning the trains are literally packed with mechanics and laborers, shop girls and seamstresses, school-teachers and school-children, bound to the City in pursuit of their various avocations and duties. The distance—less than nine miles—requires only thirty minutes to reach New-York, and at a yearly expense of $65 50. Of the above classes, fully 4,000 pass over the road daily to and from their homes in New-Jersey. From Newark on to Waverly, Elizabeth, Linden, Rahway, Houtenville and New-Brunswick, including a number of intermediate stations, begins the travel of the more fortunate and wealthier classes, the clerks, salesmen, merchants, bankers and lawyers, and men of wealth and position, to the number of about 5,000, who have long since preferred the comforts of suburban life to the innumerable discomforts and impositions consequent upon an existence in a large City, groaning under the weight of monstrous taxation. The distance from New-Brunswick, the furthest station from which any respectable number daily visit New-York on business, is only a little over thirty miles, and is made in less than an hour and a half, at the charge of $85 as the moderate price of a commutation ticket for one year. Newark, distant nine miles, Elizabeth fourteen miles, and Rahway twenty miles, are the most popular places of residence, yet on both sides of the road from Newark, even as far as New-Brunswick, the country is densely marked with every conceivable description of dwelling, from the modest habitation of the merchant's clerk to the elegant mansion of his employer.

It is a singular fact, not generally known, perhaps, that more than a hundred New-York merchants are actually residents of Philadelphia, and pass over the New-Jersey Railroad daily to their places of business in New-York and return at night. In the early morning, trains consisting of twenty and thirty coaches, packed with throngs of working people, empty their human cargoes every fifteen minutes at the Jersey City slips of the Cortlandt and Desbrosses street ferries. This enormous ingress lasts until about 8 o'clock in the morning, when the merchants, their clerks, the school-teachers and school-children begin to swarm the ferries, the number gradually diminishing until after 10 o'clock, when ladies visiting their friends in the City, and others bound upon shopping tours, commence to make their appearance at the depot. The latter class of travelers continue up to 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when the tide begins to turn, and the great exodus commences.

The South-Side Road.

This road runs from South Eighth-street, Brooklyn, through Jamaica, Valley Stream, and Babylon to Patchogue, fifty-four miles in all, with branches to Rockaway Beach and Hempstead. Its principal business is done during the Summer months. Last year 400,000 passengers were carried over the road. There are about 350 permanent residents on the line of the road, who do business in New-York, and pass in and out regularly every day. Of these 300 are commuters. The majority of these permanent residents are clerks, who have purchased lots in Jamaica, Valley Stream and Babylon, and erected dwellings thereon of the value of $1,500 and $2,000 each.

During the past two years about 100 mechanics have purchased property on the line of the road, and for their accommodation an early train for New-York is run, starting at 5:55 A. M. and reaching this City at 6:45. The principal train is the 9:45 A. M., which consists of from ten to fourteen cars, carrying from 500 to 700 passengers. During the present year building operations along the line of the road have increased thirty-three per cent. over those of last year. A very large proportion of the business of the road is done during the months of July and August, when New-Yorkers go out to Rockaway and Fire Island to spend a month or two, coming into the City twice or thrice a week. A large number of school children are also carried daily over the road from the various villages along its route to Brooklyn, Jamaica and Babylon. The rates of commutation are low on this line, and for children attending school there is a still further reduction.

At present the Company is involved in a dispute with the authorities of Jamaica, and, in consequence, only two of its trains stop at Jamaica.

New-York and Harlem Railroad.

The New-York and Harlem Railroad extends from this City to Chatham. Between White Plains (twenty-five miles distant) and here reside a very large number of commuters, which number the officials decline to state.

The first train from Williamsbridge arrives in the morning at 6:25 o'clock. It brings five cars of mechanics and laborers. Each car carries about sixty persons, making in all about 300. The 7:35 o'clock train from White Plains has six cars, generally filled with clerks and salesmen. The 8:50 o'clock train from Mount Kisco brings six cars of a mixed class of passengers. The 9:05 o'clock train from Williamsbridge brings six cars full of clerks, salesmen and merchants. The 9:15 o'clock train from Pleasantville brings six cars mostly of retired merchants and country people. The 10:30 o'clock train from White Plains brings five cars of a mixed class of passengers. The 11:30 o'clock train from Chatham, brings in six cars of an assorted class of passengers. The total number who do business in this City is probably 1,680, or thereabouts.

New-York Central and Hudson River.

So numerous are the trains which arrive and depart daily, that the Company uses two depots at the intersection of Thirtieth-street and Tenth-avenue. The trains for Yonkers and the seven stations between there and here depart from the smaller depot.

The first train in Saturday morning was a special from Yonkers, followed by a through express from Albany. Then came a special from Sing Sing. The Yonkers train brought in about 300 persons, who seemed to be principally mechanics. As the express train did not stop at any of the stations between here and Peekskill, consequently none of the passengers could be properly classed as among those who regularly, daily, are compelled to journey to and from their homes in the suburbs. The Sing Sing was well loaded. It brought in probably about 200 persons. After another express, at 7:55, came a Peekskill special, followed in fifteen minutes afterward by a Yonkers special. These two brought in about 400 persons. Next came another Yonkers special, followed by a Sing Sing special, both bringing in about 450 persons. The Hudson express, which does not stop after reaching Peekskill, came in at 9:30. At 9:40 we had a second Peekskill special, which did not stop after reaching Yonkers, and at 10:40 the fourth special, which left Yonkers during the morning, having stopped at all of the seven way stations between there and here. The passengers, collectively, numbered about 300. Thus about 1,700 persons had arrived on the special trains only between 6:30 and 10:40 A. M. Some were even quite young boys and girls, with their lunches wrapped up in paper; others were young men and women; others laborers or mechanics, carrying dinner-pails, and others again clerks. Finally there came by the later trains stylishly-dressed persons.

Along the Erie Road.

Eighty-three trains pass through the Erie Railway depot building, at Jersey City, every day, forty-two coming in, and forty-one going out. The most valuable passengers on the line are merchants of New-York, who prefer to waste the time and to pay the money required for traveling twice daily over many miles of road, rather than pay the frightful prices for rent and board demanded in New-York. Fourteen hundred of these persons pass over the road daily, according to the calculations of the officials, coming in the morning, and returning again in the evening. They are among the earliest arrivals of the day. A few come down from Paterson on the lightning express from Port Jervis, which gets in at 7 A. M., though the eight cars on that train are mostly occupied by through passengers from the West. The first train from Paterson which touches at Lake View, Clifton, Passaic, Passaic Bridge and Rutherford Park, the principal places of residence between Paterson and New-York, brings in a larger installment at 6:55 o'clock. A sort of milk-train from Hackensack gets in at about the same time, bringing generally about thirty persons. Thus they continue to come until about 10 o'clock, after which the business classes are slimly represented.

New-York and New-Haven Railroad.

The New-York and New-Haven Railroad has a reputation for its general condition second to none in the country. It also claims to have the wealthiest class of commuters. Of the number of these the officials decline to say. Yesterday the TIMES reporters examined the morning trains as they arrived with the following results. The entire length of the road to New-Haven is seventy-six miles. There are commuters from all the stations, but few however above Norwalk.

The first train in the morning is from Stamford, and the bulk of the passengers are mechanics. It arrives here at 6:35 o'clock. There were four cars, containing fifty-four persons each. The next train arrives at 8 o'clock, is from Norwalk, and carries clerks and merchants. There were six cars. The next train arrived at 8:50, and comes from New-Haven, and the eleven cars contain merchants, clerks and pleasure-seekers. The 9½ express-train from New-Haven brings eight cars, mostly filled with merchants, men of leisure, and ordinary travelers.

The 9:55 o'clock train from Stamford brings five cars of a mixed character of passengers.

The 11:25 o'clock train from New-Haven has five cars of the same sort.

The grand total of arrivals by these trains yesterday summed up to a total about of 2,300. Fully one-half of this number are daily or tri-weekly passengers, and do business here. Nearly all own property along the line of the road, and some are immensely wealthy.

New-Jersey Central and New-York and Newark Railroads.

Every day at this depot thirty-six passenger trains of the Central and fourteen of the Newark Railroads arrive, and precisely as many depart, laden with precious freight of human beings. Standing at the entrance to the ferry-boat slip, on the other side of the river, the reporter endeavored to count the crowds that hurried past him on their way to the great City. They were chiefly men who during the day are to be seen busy in the trade-marts of the Metropolis. Those who came by the early morning trains, between the hours of 6¼ and 7:05, were the anxious merchants who like to attend the opening of their own business-places in the morning, well-to-do mechanics, who themselves allot the work to their workmen, clerks who are required to put in an appearance early in the morning, and journeymen mechanics, who by escaping the high rents of our City, are enabled to pay the commutation rates of the Railroad Company. By a system of counting, which was found afterward to nearly agree with the estimates of the railroad officials and employes, it was found that about 500 persons had crossed from the four trains within the hour, of which number about 100 were females. From 7½ to 8:10 three more trains arrived, which bore a class of passengers the majority of whom appeared to be in no haste whatever. There were, however, among the crowd, a number of individuals who were evidently in great haste to reach the other side. These hurried and worried people rushed ahead with a seemingly reckless indifference as to whether they jumped on the boat or into the stream. About 600 persons came over by these three trains. Included in the number were about 125 females, who looked as though they might have been of the families of the male passengers, and under their escort to the City. From 8:25 to 10:05 the tide of travel swelled to huge proportions, the 8:38 and 8:47 boats carrying over about 800 passengers, not more than 150 of whom were females. The seven trains of the Central and Newark roads coming into the depot from 8:45 to 9:20, brought into the City 4,250 persons, of which number 625 were females. The ladies now increased in number on each successive train, and the last one brought about 250.

Then there was a slack of travel from 9:35 to 11¼. The trains of the two roads brought into the City during these hours about 900 passengers, of whom as many as 200 were females.

One of these trains brought passengers from the western connection of the New-Jersey Central Railroad, to the number of about 150. By an addition of the totals thus given, a very close approximation to the actual number of persons who crossed the Communipaw ferry-boats yesterday from the two railroads, between the hours of 6¼ A. M. and 11¼ A. M. will be reached, in a grand total of 4,010, 1,210 females being included in that number. Upon inquiry at the office of the New-Jersey Central Railroad Company, our reporter learned that it is estimated by the officers that 2,500 passengers who travel daily on that road are engaged in business in New-York, and that 1,000 who travel daily on the New-York and Newark Railroad are similarly engaged, making 3,500.

The Last Bundes Turnfest.

The deficit of the eighteenth biennial Bundes Turnfest of the North American Turner Union is said to amount to $4,000, which has to be covered by the Williamsburg Turnverein, under whose auspices the festival was given. The Verein numbers only about 200 members, but the assets of the society amount to at least $60,000 or $70,000, so that there will be no difficulty in meeting the demands.

PERSONAL, POLITICAL AND GENERAL.

Prof. ALBERT HOPKINS, of Williams College, is very ill of slow fever.

Ice-men on the Kennebec are [illegible] because they have sold only about one-third of the 300,000 tons of ice they harvested last Winter.

There is to be a centennial celebration in Winchester, Conn., on Thursday next, at which Gov. JEWELL is to be present.

The exports of the Sandwich Islands last year exceeded the imports in value by nearly half a million dollars.

Orangeville, Ontario, has an older one—a woman aged 115 years, and in full possession of all her faculties, of course.

Nearly 200 members of the PATCH family, which years ago leaped into fame, had a reunion in Hamilton, Mass., on Thursday last.

Hens in the vicinity of Chicago are reported by the village papers to be dying daily, by the hundreds, of liver complaint.

Montreal reports a slight shock of earthquake about 4¼ P. M. on Thursday. And Wolfboro', N. H., reports one on Wednesday last.

CORNELIUS WALSH, of Newark, says he is a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor of New-Jersey, and expects to be one until the Convention settles the question.

The votes cast on the Constitutional Convention in North Carolina, at the recent election, will be officially canvassed by the Governor and other officers on the 24th inst.

Chief-Justice CHASE is said to have recently purchased five acres of land on the Heights of Narragansett, R. I., intending to erect a Summer residence there.

A Virginia paper boasts of a young Confederate soldier who measures seven and a half feet in height, when straightened up, but at present drawn almost double by rheumatism.

The Richmond *State Journal* denies that Congressman PLATTE is to be the Chairman of the Virginia Republican State Committee, or that Gov. WELLS has agreed to give up his position to anybody.

Edmondson County, Kentucky, boasts of its natural curiosities, enumerating the Mammoth Cave, Indian Hill, Dismal Rock, Soltsman's Cave, Proctor's Cave, and two natural bridges of solid stone.

JACOB THOMPSON, of Mississippi, thinks (does anybody feel much interest in what he thinks?) that the Southern people should have nothing to do with politics, leaving their Northern brethren to run the machine alone.

A bare-headed, bare-footed little boy astonished a worshiping congregation in a Massachusetts town, on a recent Sunday, by rushing into church and exclaiming: "Where's my papa? The pigs are out!"

The Virginia Conservatives are very reluctant to change their name to Democrat. No wonder they manifest an inclination to avoid rashly committing themselves under present circumstances.

The Boston *Traveller* gives a rumor that the Brokers' Board of that city, in compliment to the visiting New-York yachtsmen, will do no business today, but go in a body and witness the regatta.

Mrs. HENRY A. WISE, Jr., received, last week, about $25,000, the full amount of the insurance, with interest, costs, &c., on the life of her late husband, Rev. H. A. WISE, Jr., of Baltimore. The companies refused to pay it until compelled by the Courts.

The Chicago *Times* thinks the Democratic Party had better ignore the reconstruction question from this time henceforth, because it is a dead issue; but financial issues, it says, cannot be treated in that way, for "they are living questions, and must be met without equivocation or evasion."

Gov. BOWIE has signed the death-warrant of LEAH SCARBOROUGH for the murder of her child; and of WILLIAM PRITCHARD, a negro boy, for a gross outrage on a white girl. The executions will take place on the 29th of September, the first in Baltimore and the other in Towsontown.

At a recent political meeting in Sacramento, Cal., Judge A. HEELY made a brief address, in which he said, in effect, that the Democratic Party had departed so far from the right that he could no longer affiliate with it, and he should hereafter give in his hearty allegiance to the Republican Party.

An Illinois farmer has told his rat story. He was going out to his corn crib the other morning, he says, when he saw a large rat, with head erect, carrying a full-sized ear of corn in his mouth, while at the same time his tail was wrapped around another large ear, which he was dragging behind him.

The young ladies who, while drifting out to sea in a boat, waved their handkerchiefs to a Boston clergyman and saw him sail speedily away in his yacht, because they were strangers to him, were rescued by a lighthouse-keeper, who saw their dilemma and put off to their assistance without waiting for a formal introduction.

While stationed at the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy-yard, Pay-master CAHOON, who has been pronounced insane by the Commission appointed to inquire into his alleged defalcations, was noted for his eccentricities and lavish expenditures, and hundreds of children remember him as the gentleman who used to fill their hands with pennies whenever he met them in the street.

A Honolulu paper relates that as a native man and woman were out fishing on a reef, a shark appeared and attacked the man, and by successive bites took off his arms and his legs; that the woman made for the shore with the limbless trunk of her husband; that she reached it in safety, and that the man still lives. The story is told on the authority of a policeman at Waikiki, otherwise it would be difficult of belief.

A Wisconsin editor, while riding on the platform of a car recently, lost his hat. A train-boy at his side suggested, jokingly, that he had better jump off and get it. Without a moment's thought, he acted upon the suggestion, and the passengers were suddenly treated to a display of acrobatic performances wholly new to them and to him. Fortunately he was not seriously injured, but has learned to look and to think before he leaps.

California's latest curiosity is a rooster with two sets of legs, one on his back. When he is weary of standing in his natural position, it is gravely asserted, he turns a somersault and walks off upside down, and when he takes a drink he immediately turns over so as to swallow it the more easily. But it is in a free fight that he shows to greatest advantage. For he is a terrible fighter, and, when thus diverting himself, looks like a revolving wheel, turning somersaults incessantly, and kicking in every direction.

A young lady who left a valuable parasol in a dry-goods store in Hartford, Conn., vainly sought to recover it, being assured that she must be mistaken. A few days after she called at the same store to purchase another, and was shown the identical parasol with a new "tag," marked with an increased price from its first cost. She claimed it of the clerk; he innocently appealed to his employers; there was a hurried consultation between them, and then without a spoken word of explanation or apology, she was permitted to take away her property.

The result of the division of the Republican Convention in the Third District of Texas is two candidates for Congress. The Convention adopted resolutions indorsing the State and National Administration, and nominated Gen. W. T. CLARK, he receiving thirty votes, to two for RICHARD ALLEN, and one-half a vote to LOUIS W. STEVENSON. Their were eighteen seceders from this regular Convention, who adjourned to another hall, and nominated LOUIS W. STEVENSON. Among those in the seceding convention were Judge SABIN and Judge DODGE.

There is more wrangling between the Labor Reformers and the Democrats of New-Hampshire. The former say they were promised one of the four vacant offices in Rockingham County, and that the Governor has filled them all with Democrats, with a view to aid in the election of a certain Portsmouth man to Congress. The Labor Reformers had unanimously selected their man for the place to be given them, and when they found that he, "a thoroughly capable and competent man," had been summarily rejected, they immediately made manifest their indignation by protest, and the withdrawal of all petitions then pending before the Governor and Council from their organization.

It is told of WILLIAM PERCIVAL, the brakeman who lost his life by the late accident on the Maine Central Railroad, near Bangor, that a week previous he was conversing with another person running on the train, and expressed his belief that they would not run together much longer, and when asked why, he replied, "I expect the train will go through some of these bridges before a great while." Maine papers publishing this call it a "strange presentiment," but to some minds it may seem rather the result of a most unwelcome knowledge of an insecure condition of the bridges.

Gen. REYNOLDS, the Department Commander in Texas, is very much liked by the San Antonio *Herald* and other Democratic journals, but they complain because he does not receive prompt authority from Washington to accede to all the requests of the settlers. He has recently visited the Mexican frontier, to investigate the charge that the stay of the Indians there affords the Mexicans a pretext for constant marauding incursions into Texas, from which they gather horses by the hundred, and rapidly retreat through intricate pathways to the haunts of the Indian across the Rio Grande. The *Herald* says: "The General was assured by citizens of well-known repute, that by ascending a certain hill near the Rio Grande, they could point out to him 1,500 head of horses, the far greater portion of which was the stolen property of Texans, some of whom were then in the General's presence. All that they asked at his hands was permission to cross the Rio Grande and reclaim their property; which, of course, with his restricted authority he was constrained to deny."

The Labor Exchange of San Francisco has been compelled, by erroneous reports circulated in the East, to make a statement of its powers and its intentions, from which we quote these sentences: "California wants 5,000 girls to do general housework—girls who will work in country towns. Thousands of Chinamen are doing the work of women in hotels and private houses, simply because white help cannot be procured. The women and girls who apply to the Labor Exchange for work refuse to accept situations in the country. Now, we want females who can be satisfied to work in the interior of the State. The romantic notions about marriages will not hold water. Occasionally bachelors are captured, but these instances are becoming rare. California is not a wilderness. In some of the mining camps men predominate, but, to quote an apropos expression, while 'there are as good fish in the sea as ever swam, they don't bite as well as they used to.'"

Hon. R. ALBERT SCOFIELD has withdrawn his name from before the party Committee as a contestant for the Democratic nomination for the Legislature in Philadelphia, and says in his letter that he will appeal directly to the people. He continues: "The history of those who at present control the Democratic Party of Philadelphia is a history of repeated wrongs, usurpations, and injuries. Because I have refused to become the pliant tool of a few men whose right to rule exists in their pre-eminent ruffianism and undoubtedly venality, I have been ejected out of positions to which I had been honestly chosen; have been assaulted under cover of night by assassins; have been traduced and vilified without stint. My case has only been exceptional in so far as it has been more open than many others, but every intelligent citizen knows that the Democratic Party of Philadelphia is now and has been for years controlled by just such men and means as I have described, men who crave position that they may sell it for profit, who elevate their puppets because they can be handled to advantage, and who barter away their votes and those of their creatures."

Our City Hacks—Why People Do Not Ride in Them.

From the Journal of Commerce, Aug. 12.

We have before us a number of very curious and contradictory communications concerning the proposed increase of rates for the transportation of passengers in carriages licensed for that purpose within the City. A very respectable citizen, the proprietor of a livery stable, sets forth the cost of a pair of horses, harness, and carriage, the high price of feed and rent of stable, the wages of the driver, and the expense of wear and tear, and draws from it all the conclusion that the rates usually charged for this service are totally unremunerative. On the other hand, a correspondent of moderate means complains that at the rates now exacted few can afford to ride in a hired carriage, or will do so if they can possibly avoid it. He finds that if a coach is engaged at a livery stable for a two hours' service the usual charge is five to seven dollars; if he calls the commonest old hack from the nearest stand to take a member of his family to a railroad depot or steam-boat dock, the driver will usually insist upon two dollars, and will annoy and worry him the money's worth if he does not submit. He therefore never calls for a coach except in cases of rare emergency. When his family leave town they commit their trunks to the tender mercies of that most stupid of all possible agencies, the baggage express, and then walk to the nearest omnibus or street-car, and thus escape the extortion.

Each of these is right, in a measure, and yet we are persuaded that both could be satisfied if their interests were but harmonized. It may sound like a paradox to say that an expensive establishment, which barely sustains itself at the present exorbitant rates, might be made far more profitable if the interests of the citizen who cannot now afford to ride were met with a liberal concession, but this contains the solution of the whole difficulty.

The uncertainty of the exaction when a hack is called from the stand is one of the reasons why so few are thus engaged. For years the legal charge has been, for carrying one passenger not exceeding one mile, fifty cents; two passengers the same distance, seventy-five cents; one passenger, over one and not over two miles, seventy-five cents; and each additional passenger, thirty-seven and a half cents—in every case allowing one trunk, box, valise or bag to each passenger, without extra charge, and only six cents for each additional trunk. Unless these rates are "fixed and placed" in the carriage, no charge can be legally made for any service; and if the driver demand more than the legal fee, he cannot thereafter collect any pay from the passenger. For a long time no attention whatever has been given to this ordinance by the licensed hackmen of this city. The list of prices, if in the carriage at all, are "fixed" beneath the cushion, or elsewhere out of sight; and policemen have been strangely invisible while an abusive hackman has refused to deliver the passenger's baggage unless he paid three or four times the legal rate, even though he made as much noise in the wrangle as a whole political convention.

Recently the Mayor proposed a revision of the nominal rates on a system prepared by Alderman LAWRENCE JEROME, giving $1 as the smallest rate for transporting one passenger in a two-horse vehicle, and increasing the rest of the list in about the same proportion, but this drew out a prompt remonstrance from the hackmen who were not satisfied with the extra allowance. This proposition is now in the hands of the proper committee of the Common Council, who have not submitted their report. The prices and conditions we have named above are, therefore, the legal limit today, but they have no effect in restraining the extortions of the drivers of public hacks and coaches.

Whatever the legal rates are, if they could be duly established and assented to, so that every man who called a carriage knew exactly what he was expected to pay, and felt assured that no more would be asked of him, the demand for the service would at once be largely increased. With many, it is not so much a high price as an uncertainty about the rate that restricts their use of these conveyances.

The great reform, however, is to be found in a large reduction in price. The moderate and judicious use of a pair of horses all day about the city will keep them in better condition than comes from the long and weary hours of waiting. At twenty-five cents a passenger, the entire disposable outfit of hacks, cabs and coaches might come to have full employment, and would earn, making due allowance for the extra wear of the carriage, far more than they can hope for at existing rates. Few give their trunks to an expressman without misgivings. If he calls at the house for it, it is nearly an equal chance if he take it to the right station and have it there in time; if he collects the checks, and is to bring it to your house from the depot, he never, or not one time in a hundred, has it delivered until your patience is sorely tried. If $1 would take a couple of passengers and a trunk to and fro, most would prefer it; but if this could be done for sixty or seventy-five cents, it would be chosen by everybody. We have at hand, as we write this, a letter from a Portland merchant who has just passed through this City, and who jumped into a carriage at the Sturtevant House to ride three blocks to the New-Haven depot. He had a carpet-bag in his hand, and was willing to pay fifty cents for this short ride. He was charged $1, or twice the legal fare, which he paid after some remonstrance. The next time he comes through the City he will walk, carrying his bag in his hand; and thus every such imposition will diminish the demand and limit the success of this calling.

We are satisfied that the business of carrying passengers about the City in hired carriages will not prosper as it should until there is the willing and hearty adoption on the part of the carriers of a lower fixed rate for such service. It would be far better, even for the interest represented, that the City authorities should enforce the rates as they now stand, than that a new ordinance doubling the legal charge should be adopted. Any company that would undertake in good faith to do this service at a reasonable charge, and so arrange it that not a cent more would be exacted by the drivers, might have a patronage that would insure a fortune. But as it is now, and is likely to be for some time to come, the people cannot afford this means of conveyance, and will avoid it whenever possible.

THE RACES AT HALIFAX.

The Rival Crews and Their Training—Preparations for the Contest—The Royal Yacht Club Race on the 1st Inst.

The Boston *Journal* has an interesting letter from Halifax, under date of Aug. 8, relating mainly to the preparations for the three days of racing for sailing and rowing craft of every description, to commence on the 19th inst., from which we extract the following:

"The four-oared gig race, on the second day, (Aug. 20,) is looked forward to with an interest to which all the other contests are subservient. At least nine entries are expected. There will be the Renforth crew and another Tyne crew from England. Of the first, RENFORTH is the only man who crossed the Atlantic to contend for the championship of the world last year; and in the second crew are two men—TAYLOR and WINSHIP—who pulled with RENFORTH at Lachine in August, 1870. New-Brunswick will send her Paris crew, an Indiantown crew, a Straightshore crew, and perhaps a fourth. Halifax will be represented by her Pryor, Barton and Roche crews. The two first are composed of fishermen, and the latter is termed the Mechanics' crew, being composed of two ship-carpenters and two ballastmen. There is talk of still another crew to row in a six boat. The prize of $250, given by the Government for the first Nova Scotia crew in the race, has given a stimulus to local oarsmen. It is by no means certain, however, that all of these crews will come to the starting point. First in importance of the Halifax crews is the Pryor crew, now in training at the Club-house of the Royal Halifax Yacht Club, which is pleasantly situated on the Narrows, and has every convenience in the way of piers, slips, and boat-houses for aquatic sports. Mr. JAMES PRYOR, who raised and is training this crew, has long been identified with boat racing in Halifax Harbor. The boat in which the men are to pull was built under his personal supervision, and here it is believed his experience will tell. It is the fond belief of Haligonians' that the Englishmen will find their boat unsuited to the 'lop' of Halifax Harbor, and that they will not be able to work to such good advantage as on the smooth waters where their prowess has heretofore been displayed. But Halifax is not given to boasting, nor does it look for an easy victory, but aims for a fair field and no favor, wishing that the best men may win. The Pryor crew pull a six-mile course twice a day. They are fed on nutritious food, taking milk and eggs in the morning, and consuming large quantities of lean mutton and beef. They indulge in no spirituous or malt liquors, and physically compare favorably with any of their opponents. Their stroke is long, deep and powerful, sending their practice-boat spinning through the water like a thing of life, to the intense satisfaction of the members of the Yacht Club, who lounge upon the piers or the verandah.

The Barton, sometimes called the Tangier, crew, was also raised and equipped by a private individual, Mr. ANDREW BARTON, who is engaged in gold-mining at Tangier. The crew has had some practice at the latter place, but are now quartered at Halifax. They will row in a new boat, built by ELLIOTT, of New-York. Her dimensions have not yet been made public; and, indeed, concerning the movements of all these Halifax crews, there is maintained a secrecy which strikes one as rather absurd. Such was not the case at Lachine last year, when every detail concerning each individual member of the nine crews, their boats and manner of training, was given to the public beforehand. As a Halifax paper pertinently remarks: 'The race is not supposed to be a gambling speculation, and there is no occasion for such profound secrecy regarding the Halifax participants in it.' There will be every facility for seeing the races, even should one hundred thousand people invade Halifax. I wish I could speak as hopefully of hotel accommodations; but the hotels are already filled, and what is to be done with the expected visitors, I am quite at a loss to imagine. The Yacht Club will, however, do the best to secure accommodation for all.

THE PRINCE OF WALES CUP.

The annual race for the Prince of Wales Cup, a magnificent piece of plate presented by His Royal Highness the Prince of WALES, the patron of the Royal Halifax Yacht Club, was sailed for on the 1st inst. Six yachts entered, but only five started, three of which soon fell astern, leaving two, the *Whisper* and the *Nymphia*, to contend for the prize. The *Whisper* is a sloop of seventeen tons, and was sailed by her owner, JOHN TAYLOR WARD, the commander of the Confederate cruiser *Tallahassee*, in the late unpleasantness. The *Nymphia* is twelve tons, sloop-rigged forward, and carries a driver. She is owned and was sailed by S. A. WHITE, Esq., a successful merchant of Halifax, and a devoted and skillful yachtsman. On this occasion he handled his yacht so cleverly as to elicit the admiration of the 'old salts' who congregated on the wharves. The *Whisper* was not so well sailed. It was noted that when on the wind she was frequently 'in irons,' and in bowling up before the wind her sheets were trimmed too far aft to enable her huge mainsail to get the full force of the breeze. In beating out the harbor the *Nymphia* secured and held the weather position for a time, but finally gave way to the *Whisper*. For some time both yachts were hidden from sight, and it was later reported that they were becalmed for nearly an hour. When they came into view, standing up the harbor, they had the wind nearly dead aft, and, with all their flying canvass spread, made a very pretty picture indeed. The *Nymphia* had set a water-sail, which did good service, and she hung only a length or two astern of her opponent. There was no change in position as they passed the wharves, but on reaching the Narrows one passed to port and the other to larboard of the flag-ship *Royal Alfred*. The wind had been sluggish and baffling all day; but here a stray gust favored the *Nymphia*, and she overhauled the *Whisper* as though the latter were at anchor, coming in half a length ahead, and winning the race by three seconds, irrespective of some five minutes' time allowance. The remaining yachts pluckily sailed the course, coming in later with their crews drenched by a sudden and heavy rain-storm. The following resolutions, with regard to the Prince of Wales Cup, were passed at a meeting of the Club on the 27th of September, 1867:

Resolved, That the Prince of Wales Cup remain forever the property of the Royal Halifax Yacht Club, * * * that the member or members winning it three times in any yacht of which he or they may be the owner or owners, shall receive from the Club a piece of plate, of the value of $100, to commemorate such winning. And also,

Resolved, That the cup remain in the possession of the yearly winner from the date of the presentation of it after the race of 1st of June ensuing, then to be handed over to the Commodore of the Club.

THE YACHT CLUB DINNER.

In the evening the annual dinner of the Club took place, some forty members and their guests comprising the company. The tables were spread in a spacious hall, decorated with flags, pictures of famous yachts and other marine views. The display of silver was quite extensive, comprising the prizes and trophies of many a contest on the water. Above all towered the massive Prince of Wales Cup, crowned with beautiful flowers. Commodore WYLDE occupied the head, Secretary SCOTT the centre, and Vice-Commodore WOOD the foot of the table. It was a full-dress affair, and the yachtsmen who had breasted the breeze and the storm during the day doffed their dripping sea-jackets, and appeared in the neat blue uniform of the Club or the regulation 'steel pen coat,' &c. The viands were excellent and well served, and the wines plentiful and good. The usual patriotic toasts were given and responded to. Then followed the volunteer toasts and post-prandial cigars and pipes. The rain plashed and gurgled without, but merriment reigned within until the hour of midnight, when the 'last car' bore a crowd of jolly fellows homeward. One ceremony was, however, omitted. The custom is for the winner of a cup to hand it around, filled to the brim with champagne; but, unfortunately, Mr. WHITE, the owner of the *Nymphia*, was absent, and the cup remained unfilled.

The Renforth crew arrived here on the 26th ult. They were met on landing by a committee composed of members of the Yacht Club and escorted to the Club-house, where they were introduced to the Pryor crew, and afterward entertained at lunch. The men were generally in good condition, with the exception of KELLY; but had much superfluous flesh to be worked off to bring them down to rowing weight. Even then they will outweigh the provincial crew. The weight of the men, with the positions they are expected to take on the 22d, are as follows:

	Pounds
James Percy, bow oarsman	163
Robert Chambers, No. 2	174½
Henry Kelly, No. 3	186½
James Renforth, stroke	175
John Bright, (reserve man)	164½

The Tyne men expressed themselves as delighted with Halifax Harbor, and were confident of winning the coming races. They certainly will not fail from lack of confidence. They left Halifax on the afternoon of the 27th ult., arriving at St. John the following evening, where they had a most enthusiastic reception. The next day they took up their quarters at the Claremont House, and went in for steady practice and hard work. They are pleased with the course, and the confidence of the crew in its ability to distance, if necessary, any crew on this side of the water is somewhat marvelous. Their trainer laughs at the notion that any Americans can even approach the English boat. At present the odds are three to one in their favor.

The Tyne crew brought with them four boats. One, a single scull for RENFORTH, to be used at the Carnival, was stored in the Dock-yard at Halifax. They took with them to St. John a practice-boat and two race-boats, named respectively the *England* and the *Queen Victoria*. Both are new boats, the latter being launched just before the crew left England, and are of about equal size and weight. The *England* is built of cedar, and is 41 feet long, 18¼ inches broad amidships, 8 inches deep amidships, 5¼ inches deep forward, and 4 inches deep aft. The extreme length of the cockpit is 16 feet 4 inches.

The 'colors' of the Tyne crew, in the form of white silk pocket-handkerchiefs, with the royal arms in the centre and a broad blue border, are now on sale.

The Paris crew has undergone no change since it pulled at Lachine last year. They have been [illegible], and pull over the six-mile course twice every day, showing no want of the muscle and spirit which made them victors at Springfield and Paris. They are in excellent spirits, and seem determined to win back the laurels snatched from them last year in Canada. They have been experimenting with their boat, in order to obtain the best balance possible, and Sheriff HARDING, their backer, is in attendance nearly every day to advise them in regard to this object. The new boat, in which they are to pull the race, will be made to correspond with the best arrangements of the boat now in use. In their ordinary practice the crew make about forty strokes per minute. Halifax will be largely represented among the spectators, who will assemble on Kennebecasis on the 23d inst., and throughout the Dominion the liveliest interest prevails with regard to this event, and the Halifax Aquatic Carnival to take place on the last three days of this month."

SABBATH-SCHOOL EXERCISES.

Monthly Concert of the Morning Star Sunday-School—Addresses by Rev. J. H. Smith and Others.

The monthly concert of the Morning Star Sunday-school, at No. 130 West Twenty-fourth-street, yesterday afternoon, was as entertaining as usual. There was a fine attendance of children and grown folks despite the season, which has, no doubt, taken many of the *habitués* to the sea-side and rural retreats. Some colored children were present likewise. The exercises were opened with singing, Scripture reading, conducted by Dr. R. P. PERRY, and prayer by Rev. G. W. HEACOCK, of Buffalo.

Rev. A. D. VAIL, of the Fifty-third-street M. E. Church, was then introduced, and made a lengthy address to the young people. He opened with the parable of the loaves and the fishes, which he related in a pleasant style, calculating to catch the attention of the little ones. He spoke to them of the marvelous feat accomplished by Jesus, who fed so great a multitude from a little boy's basket. You have received from this good book, and in this school, he said, enough of the bread of life to save your souls, if properly applied. We have often seen in this world how a man, who has led for years a wild, reckless life, has in some hour of mercy been awakened by his Master to the recollection of his Sunday-school teachings, and it brings forth the fruit of salvation. Again, your minds contain in proportion as much of the bread of life as did the little boy's basket, with which the multitude was fed. With it you can help to feed the souls of others. You can remember to say to these poor, ignorant boys and girls who have never been to Sunday-school, "Come with us and we will do thee good." You know many, no doubt, who have never heard of Jesus, and are homeless. Tell them of Him, and say that "when father and mother forsake them the Lord will take them up." Here are you learning happiness. Remember to use your knowledge for the good of others and your own salvation.

The Superintendent said: I am happy to say, Dr. VAIL, that we have children here who are soldiers of Christ. There was one whom we all remember. Her name was MARY. We used to call her "our missionary," because she brought her mother to our church after fourteen years' absence, and was instrumental in her conversion. Dear little child, she went safely to her home above when only five years old.

Rev. J. HYATT SMITH was the next speaker. He said: I intend to talk for a few minutes. I won't assume to preach. My words I will address to the grown-up folks, and shall say something about the responsibility of Sunday-school teachers. Requisite qualifications for a good one are a little brains in their heads and a glow of grace in the heart. If they should find themselves in the condition of the good man who called out to Mr. WESLEY, in meeting: "Mr. WESLEY, I cannot stand any more blessing, my heart is so full that I fear it will burst," let them do as Mr. WESLEY bade him: "Pray for an enlargement of the heart." Then, in his chatty way, the speaker wandered off to the effects of the same qualification in preachers during revivals, as he had seen them. How the incense of the prayers ascending from many altars had risen like a mighty cloud and floated upward to God's throne, whence it returned in showers of bliss upon the people! He then related a still more remote display of the success of the teachers who possessed these gifts, in the conversion of Miss HARRIS, who, on the day that Jesus took possession of her soul, entered the chapel with a Sabbath morning in her eyes, beaming as if both were pulpits from which two brilliant preachers exhorted. From all my experience, he said, I feel that the greatest of all powers to possess is to be able to attune the strings of a child's heart to notes of praise and salvation. If a teacher has a warm heart and a brain that comprehends the characters of the pupil, she or he will succeed in discharging their responsibility. In a word, feel for the springs which will open the doors of your children's hearts if you want to bring them to Christ.

In the evening Mr. SMITH had another long talk with the congregation.

Rockaway Beach.

Rockaway Beach is today the watering-place of Long Island. The natural advantages of this locality have been improved by art, and the beach now presents attractions excelled by few within a reasonable distance of New-York. In the first place, the hotels are excellent, and are kept in really first-class style by men who have long since learned how to successfully cater to the public taste. The beach is narrow, and presents on the one side magnificent surf bathing, while on the other the water is comparatively still, and is entirely safe for women and children. It is always cool here, and free from mosquitoes or other insect annoyances. The beach has been the chosen place of resort for Brooklyn politicians for some years past, and the Oceanic Club have here erected a handsome and commodious club-house, where the affairs of the nation are discussed and plans laid for moves upon the political chess-board. The Oceanic is to the Brooklyn Ring what the Americus is to the New-York Ring, and aspirants for honors at the hands of "Boss" McLAUGHLIN and his adherents deem success impossible without membership in the Oceanic. This fact naturally attracts a large number of visitors, who, though politicians, manage to behave themselves, and thus add to the reputation for good order which Rockaway Beach enjoys.

Besides sea and other bathing, there are abundant means for fishing in the inner bay, and a day rarely passes without the amateur fisherman being rewarded for his pains. Rockaway is accessible by two means of communication—steam-boats and railroad. The favorite course with visitors is to take the boat from New-York or Brooklyn, and enjoy the sail down the Bay and around Coney Island Point to the beach, and return by the boat which connects with Alderman RICHARDSON'S line of cars at Canarsie, or *vice versa*. The car route is very pleasant and safe, and in many respects decidedly preferable. At Canarsie are several very good hotels, and boats can be procured for fishing purposes or for pleasure, while the steam-boats which constitute the ferry to the beach are in first-class order and well conducted.

The steam-boat route to the City is unobjectionable, except in rough weather. The fares by both routes are reasonable, and the time-table is so arranged that the convenience of patrons is served. Rockaway is an excellent place for Summer boarders, and the hotels are generally well patronized by families, who live here at a comparatively cheap rate and appear to enjoy themselves. Yesterday the car route was well patronized, and, indeed, much better than the boats, for the traveling public have not yet recovered from the fright occasioned by the *Westfield* disaster, and those who go out for a day's airing are not anxious to put themselves in a position to have their air mixed with scalding steam. It should be said, however, that the boats are considered entirely safe, and great care is taken that the boilers and machinery shall be in first-class condition. The East New-York line of Alderman RICHARDSON was fully equal to the demand, and the open cars were packed all day, though not uncomfortably, and the dummy cars and steam-boats made close connections.

Confederate Notes a Valid Consideration if Given and Received in Good Faith During the War.

The Supreme Court of Louisiana has invariably held since 1864 that Confederate currency was not a valid consideration of a contract of sale of property of any kind, and it has refused to enforce the execution of contracts in cases were such currency was the price stipulated. It would seem, however, if the following from the Shreveport (La.) *South Western* is giving correct information, that the Court has now ruled differently. That journal says:

"From a private dispatch from Monroe, on Saturday, we learn that the case of Mrs. M. P. G. ALLEN vs. M. S. CUTLIFF and husband, involving the title to the Brooks House, in this city, had been decided in favor of the defendants. This case has been in the Courts for some time, and its decision settles the question of Confederate money being a proper consideration when received in good faith. This property was purchased during the war for Confederate money, and the title as passed holds good."

THE PRESS ON THE RING.

From the Albany Express.

The TIMES gives TWEED & Co. another broadside by publishing some of the peculiarities of the City Pay-rolls. It first refers to the various enterprises in which "Boss" TWEED is engaged.

Delhi (Delaware County) Express.

The exposition by the NEW-YORK TIMES of the wholesale robberies of the tax-payers by the Democratic officials in New-York are so astounding that the greatest excitement prevails among all classes of the community. We shall give to our readers a portion of the evidence adduced to show how the robberies are committed; for the same horde of Democratic vampires that rule the Metropolis control the State finances, and unless checked by the people the rural districts will soon become the victims in common with those of New-York.

Plattsburg Sentinel.

The enormity and [illegible] of these frauds can only be appreciated by reading carefully and critically the figures furnished by the TIMES. We therefore devote a large share of the inside of our paper this week to the publication of the articles from the TIMES containing these facts and figures. Our readers will be perfectly astounded at their perusal.

[illegible] Journal of Commerce.

We present this week a comprehensive description by our New-York correspondent of the nature and the effect of the recent exposure by the NEW-YORK TIMES of the frauds of Tammany Hall. The authority of the TIMES in making these disclosures is established. It is the authority of truth. No champion of the Ring has yet appeared who dare do anything more than assail the motives or question the taste of the course taken by the TIMES.

Rochester Express.

There appears to be no movement, on the part of Mayor HALL and his associates to disprove the terrible charges of the TIMES. But, if admitted, can any State Prisons on the Continent show bigger scoundrels than the men now drawing pay as public officers in New-York City?

Christian Intelligencer, (New-York.)

The recent disclosures of the corruption existing in official circles, made by the NEW-YORK TIMES, are startling and unparalleled. What seems to have been previously a matter of irresistible conviction, forced upon the public by the fact in the case of men who had suddenly become millionaires, has been clearly established by the publication of a portion of the accounts in the books of the Controller's office. These remarkable exhibits have now been before the public for several weeks, and up to the present time there has been no denial of their accuracy.

We are drifting on steadily and surely to a calamitous condition of our affairs. If the present opportunity for a reckoning be lost—if the thunders of a popular condemnation do not shake the combination to utter ruin, and the blazing shafts of indignation do not blast the conspiracy—if the public sit down supinely and submit to the present condition of our municipal affairs, there will be an insurance on corruption and fraud which will secure a long lease of operations—which will be developed in a disastrous reaction. It may come in the provocation of a religious feud; it may be developed by a civic procession—it may be a political demonstration—it may be by the bitter necessities of uninformed and easily-swayed laborers, stimulated by designing leaders; but the disasters are as certain as the causes, and when they come, as come they will, the public will lament, bear the terrible penalty, submit to the burden of the outbreak, and move on to a possible repetition at some future time.

The cause of public morals, of social order, of enlightened legislation, and of popular rights and interests, makes an imperative demand for reform. Is it impossible to get honest and capable men to all our public positions? Is it a forlorn hope to dream that we shall ever have a return to the economy and fair dealing that formerly dignified our Municipal affairs, when the Cowdreys, Cornells, Lawrences and Beekmans were seen in our City Councils? Who will lead in the work?

Boston Commonwealth.

The exposure of the wholesale thefts by the controlling officers of the City of New-York have a far greater than mere local interest. It is not that a few men revel in more than oriental magnificence, with their elegant town houses, country villas, steam yachts, superb horses, and all the paraphernalia which wealth and greatness combined may show, that their doings attract attention. Were this all, one might leave these convicted swindlers to the ignominy to which they will be consigned by all honest men. It is because these vast sums have been stolen, not only to minister to personal gratification, but to corrupt and pervert elections, control local and national governments, that the scandal becomes of interest to every citizen of the United States.

Washington Star.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is now showing up some of the peculiarities of the pay-roll of Boss TWEED and his *confreres* of the Tammany Ring.

San Francisco Alta.

The newspapers of New-York are shooting hot shot into the Tammany magazine, and the blaze of corruption (a blue flame that has followed) emits odors of the most damnable character.

Westport News.

These fellows are Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and in their anxiety to sustain the tottering credit of the City, cry out, "The City is safe;" but the evil TIMES has fallen upon us, and they fear nothing but the loss of the City's credit. Like *Jemmy Twitcher*, who, when found with the stolen eggs in his pocket, they cry out, "Vote me of it!" These gentlemen will soon find out that a sort of native spirit is aroused; that like a mighty river, swelled by a sudden storm, has risen until it threatens an overflow of its banks, from being very tame, suddenly chafes, and, almost bursting bounds, will not easily dwindle away again.

Greensboro (N. C.) Republican.

There is quite a sensation among New-York City denizens caused by the revelations made by the NEW-YORK TIMES of the immense frauds that have been perpetrated under [illegible] Government. Whether a full and fair investigation can be had—whether the tax-payers can deliver themselves from the hordes of leeches—is not now possible to say. The City is now in the hands of the Democratic Irish. As the New-York *World* seems at a loss how to bolster up its friends, perhaps, now that the campaign is over in this State, the party of its friends could send over a few of its energetic, rugged men, who in the canvass were able to say all that was needed, and to assure the people on their virtue that they never had lied or deceived the public. There may be need of their services so peculiar in that splendid Democratic City.

Newark Advertiser.

A letter addressed to Mayor HALL by a formidable list of bankers and merchants of New-York firmly informs him that he must make a detailed statement of the expenditures of the City Government. No man can receive a letter like this, coming from men of high rank, without knowing that it indicts him for crime.

Baltimore American.

The NEW-YORK TIMES continues to show up some of the peculiarities of the pay-rolls of TWEED and the Tammany Ring. The illustrations of all this official corruption come so thick and fast that the vastness of the scheme for organized robbery seems to be almost beyond comprehension.

Albany Evening Journal.

The further chapter of Tammany Government, which we copy elsewhere from the TIMES is as suggestive and damaging in its way as any which have preceded it. It tells one of the secrets of Tammany's power and success. An enormous pay-roll and numberless sinecures are the talisman by which it conjures victory. It hires a vast army of mercenaries, who have nothing to do but advance its political schemes, and for this dirty work it pays them from the public treasury.

Concord (N. H.) Republican.

The NEW-YORK TIMES continues its exposure of the enormous robberies perpetrated by the Tammany Ring. The warfare is renewed every day, and conducted with such boldness and vigor as to carry dismay into the camp of the Ring, and alarm the Democracy of the rural districts. The TIMES deserves not merely the thanks but the material support of Republicans, in the Empire State and elsewhere.

Providence Journal.

The NEW-YORK TIMES continues its disclosures of the immeasurable, the inconceivable corruptions of Tammany. It has more than made good its declarations that the developments with which it first shocked the public were but the beginning of the disclosures of the villainies of the Democratic rulers of New-York. In Thursday's TIMES are three columns of further developments, by which it appears that enormous sums are paid for services that are never pretended to be rendered, to men who do nothing for their salaries but to sign the receipts for them.

Scranton (Pa.) Republican.

At length the Tammany leaders have been forced to publish some accounts showing the extent and growth of the debt of New-York City. The exhibit is not very encouraging to the people of that City, but if they continue to keep the Tammany Democracy in power after this, they deserve to be plundered.

New-Brunswick (N. J.) Fredonian.

Since the orders sent out by Tammany to their pensioners of the country Press to come to their defence, it is amusing to see the straits they are in for excuses for such enormous stealings from the public treasury. The usual style of argument of the defenders of Tammany demonstrates very plainly a consciousness of overwhelming guilt on the part of the Democratic leaders, and that their "best hold" is to befog the question as much as possible with outside and extraneous questions, and cast as much doubt upon the whole matter as they can.

Pottsville (Penn.) Miners' Journal.

Of the many millions of dollars which have been stolen from the tax-payers of New-York by the Tammany Ring, it is charged, and we believe with truth, that some of it was sent into other States for corrupt partisan purposes in the interest of the Democracy. Tammany has, without doubt, used some of its stolen money in this [illegible] it is a matter for congratulation that the present exposure will lessen its power to [illegible] these outrages in the future.

Albany Evening Journal.

If Mayor HALL is so willing "to lay everything open," there is one very easy and unexceptionable way of doing it, and that is to give the accounts in full to the whole public. This the Press and the people have strenuously demanded; this the law specifically enjoins; this the incriminated officials have repeatedly promised. But demands, injunctions and promises have been alike in vain. The complete and explicit exposition has been in the hands of the delinquents for weeks. It was pledged to the public many days ago. Yet it is not forthcoming, and Mayor HALL and his compeers obviously have no more purpose of presenting it than they have of voluntarily signing the death-warrant which their detected villainies are fast preparing for them.

New-Haven Palladium.

The public will be satisfied with nothing but the accounts so long illegally withheld, and, though promised, not yet produced. The French and German Democratic papers published in New-York have turned against the Ring, as have also some of the Democratic papers in the West. With the exception of their paid organs in New-York, TWEED & CO. have no defenders, unless we count their voluntary apologists in Connecticut.

Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

If there is anything in the accounts of the City and County of New-York which HALL and CONNOLLY are ashamed of, they have no right to expect the Chamber of Commerce to help them out of their scrape. If the accounts are perfectly fair and square, why are they not published, so that the people and the tax-payers may see what has become of their money?

Fishkill Journal.

We know how prone the best of our citizens are to neglect public affairs, but we hardly think that they will forget the enormous burden heaped upon New-York, and the fact that the Ring are infusing into our State Government corruptions similar to those of the City—as witness the canal management. Besides, we shall be surprised if the Press does not keep the people's memory green.

Syracuse Journal.

The ground taken by Mr. OPDYKE is correct. Nothing short of a public statement of accounts, including detailed vouchers, will satisfy the public.

Court Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

Nos.	Nos.
22—The People ex rel. Silverstein vs. Fitch et al.	117—Jones vs. De Grenelle et al.
56—Jacobs et al. vs. Goldstein.	121—Klein vs. Morris.
67—Cheeseman vs. Burger.	126—Bultmann vs. Bultmann.
80—Baumann vs. Baumann.	132—Day vs. Tibbets.
93—Martin vs. Grant et al.	133—Same vs. Same.
104—Hass vs. Finehols.	134—Day vs. Potter.
112—Steuerlein vs. Maly.	137—Hildreth vs. Shepard.
116—Boyd vs. Brown.	139—Shepherd vs. Shepherd.
	140—Malcolm vs. Allen et al.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 12.

FIRST BOARD.

$6,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R. 117	2,000 M. & St. P. 7 3-10 Conv. [illegible]
2,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C. 117¾	2,000 M. & St. P. 1st. 99
3,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '62 112⅝	3,000 Mar. & Cin. 1st. 95
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '67 113¾	4,000 C. C. & I. C. 1st. 95¼
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '68 114	4,000 do. 95
1,000 U. S. 6s, 10-40 C. 112⅝	5,000 do. 95⅛
2,000 Tenn. 6s, n. b. 73½	10,000 do. 95
1,000 Ga. 6s, 7s, G. Bs. [illegible]	1,000 C. C. & I. C. 2d. 87½
1,000 N. C. 6s, old bs. 45	1,000 C. F. & Minn. 1st. 88
1,000 N. C. 6s, new, Jan. & July 27¾	1,000 Tol., P. & W. 2d. 75½
$6,000 do. 27¾	20 Ocean Bank [illegible]
10,000 do. Apr. & Oct. 27	10 Mid. Coal [illegible]
2,000 Mo. St. 6s 95¼	300 West. Un. Tel. 60⅛
4,000 N. Y. C. 6s, 1883 93	100 Pac. M. S. S. Co. 49
4,000 Erie 6th 89¼	500 do. bet. call 49
7,000 Alt. & T. H. 1st. 99¼	100 Adams Express 84½
5,000 M. So. S. F. Bs. 103	200 Erie 30⅜
2,000 Cen. Pac. G. Bs. 93¼	1100 N. Y. C. & H. Ctfs. 94½
11,000 U. Pac. 1st. 89⅜	200 Panama [illegible]
21,000 U. Pac. Inc. [illegible]	200 do. 54½
7,000 do. [illegible]	200 do. 54¼
2,000 Alt. & T. H. 2d. Inc. 77	200 Union Pacific 32½
2,000 Alt. & T. H. M. Pf. 88	200 do. bet. call 32½
1,000 Alt. & T. H. Inc. 77	200 Clev. & Pitts. 115½
2,000 C. & N. W. Con. 91	100 Chicago & N. W. 69½
1,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st. 95	200 do. bet. call 69½
2,000 Han. & Nap. 1st. 88	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf. 91½
1,000 N. J. Cent. 1st. 101½	100 Tol., W. & West. 63
2,000 O. & M. Con. Bs. 98	200 Chi., Bur. & Q. [illegible]
	300 do. 144

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65, n. 112⅛	20 N. Y. C. & H. R. 95⅜
5,000 do. 112¾	50 do. bet. call 95½
4,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '68 114	5000 N. Y. C. & H. Ctfs. [illegible]
10,000 do. 114½	do. s30 94½
100 Pac. Mail S. S. Co. 49¾	200 Reading R. 115
200 do. s30. 49½	500 Un. Pac. R. b. c. 32½
200 do. 49½	10 C. C. C. & I. R. 87½
500 do. bet. call 49½	100 Chi. & N. W. R. 69½
300 do. 49⅞	do. bid 69½
200 do. 49¾	100 Chi. & N. W. Pref. 91½
22 W. F. Ex. 8 [illegible]	100 N. J. Cen. R. 103½
300 Adams Ex. 84½	20 D. L. & W. R. 108¼
200 do. 84¾	100 Mil. & St. P. Pref. 80½
200 Am. M. U. Ex. b. c. 87½	100 Tol., W. & W. R. c. 63½

MONDAY, Aug. 14—A. M.

The general course of speculation in the Wall-street markets for the past week has been in favor of somewhat higher prices, though the close of the week was disappointing to operators in the profound dullness which it brought. The rumors connected with the new Loan apparently stimulated speculation for a rise in Stocks, and a decline in Gold; but the publication of details, in reference to the exchange of a portion of our Six ₩ cent. Debt for obligations at Five ₩ cent., was followed by a sharp upward reaction in Gold, and a general cessation of the movement in Stocks. Gold was sold down to 111¼, and has risen from that point to 112½—a combination of operators judging the moment to be favorable for their favorite tactics of withdrawing Gold from its usual circulation. In the Stock market Union Pacifics reached the top of its present movement on Wednesday, when it cleared 33; a rise of six ₩ cent. in less than as many days. Pacific Mail came into prominence later, and has advanced during the week from 48 to 50; closing at its highest point, while Union Pacific is within a fraction of 33, after a shake or two to nearly 31. The Western Union people have advanced the price of their stock some 2 ₩ cent.; the net advance being to 60¾, some one ₩ cent. below the highest figure reached. An advance of one ₩ cent. is, to all appearance, firmly established in Ohios, which close 46@46¼. On the other hand, North-western has lost ground, closing at 69½ against 71¼ at the beginning of the week; though the Preferred Stock is pretty much as it then stood, at 91½@92.

Foreign Exchange has weakened nearly a half ₩ cent. on the week; under the weight of sales of bills borrowed for purposes of procuring Gold, or making remittance in advance of actual purchase of Exchange, the importers are not yet in the market as buyers.

Money has been easy throughout the week at 3 ₩ cent., except for a short time on Thursday, when 4 ₩ cent. was paid for call loans.

There is no doubt that discussion of the new Funding Loan influenced business a good deal. The eagerness of people to know all about it, before it could all be known, led to the circulation of numerous dispatches of greater or less inaccuracy. The amount of information, at last made known, dispelled any general expectation of sudden changes in any of the markets; and the preponderance of opinion seems now to be, that we are entering upon what will prove to be a gradual and natural renewal of the Public Debt, at rates of interest better suited to the national dignity and credit. Compared with this day week, our Bonds are one ₩ cent. higher on the long Gold and Currency Sixes, steady on the earlier Five-twenties, three-quarter ₩ cent. higher on the 1868s, and a half ₩ cent. advanced on the Ten-forties.

The Import Trade of the port, during the week, has been extensive, indicating the growing activity in the way of preparations for the Fall Season, which has opened in several branches with good promise as to demand and profit; and which, a few weeks later on, will doubtless prove fully equal to the anticipations of our merchants, some of whom express disappointment at the actual development of business thus far. The entries of Goods at the port were $4,039,796, and general merchandise, $5,650,676, making the aggregate specie value of the week's importations $9,690,472. The amount yielded to the Government, by Customs dues, was $3,551,789. The export trade of the port has been quite liberal in the produce line, the last weekly return footing up a currency value of $5,200,713. The outflow of specie was light. The coin interest disbursements of the Sub-Treasury reached $675,969.

The weekly averages of the Associated Banks, Local and National, reporting through the Clearing-house for the week ending Saturday last, Aug. 12, compare as follows with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week last year. To which we add the Gold and Currency balances in the New-York Office of the United States Treasury, at these dates respectively:

Increase in Loans	$1,630,126
Decrease in Specie	1,002,704
Decrease in other Legal Tenders	1,502,032
Decrease in Deposits	1,147,147
Increase in Circulation	48,786

	Aug. 12, '70.	Aug. 12, '71.	Aug. 5, '71.
National Capital	$73,020,200	$73,151,000	$73,151,000
Loan Capital	11,120,300	15,244,500	15,244,500
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Loans	273,647,619	302,400,397	300,770,251
Gold and Gold Notes	[illegible]	12,392,743	13,395,453
Other Legal Tenders	51,975,282	72,250,400	73,592,432
Deposits	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Circulation	22,909,166	30,285,400	30,236,622
In Sub-Treasury	[illegible]	70,790,[illegible]	67,097,[illegible]

The Bank return published this morning exhibits the relative strength of the movement in respect to the lawful money held as against the circulation and deposits, to which we add the position of the movement the week before, and also of the movement of the corresponding week last year:

	Aug. 5, '71.	Aug. 12, '71.	Aug. 13, '70.
Deposits	$252,432,332	$251,245,280	$215,073,494
Circulation	30,236,622	30,285,400	32,909,166
Total	$282,669,957	$281,530,680	$247,982,660
Required 25 ₩ ct.	$70,667,238	$70,382,672	$61,995,915
Gold & Greenbacks	87,256,806	84,752,148	76,080,556
Excess	$16,589,568	$14,369,477	$14,084,640
Rate for money	3@6 ₩ ct.	3@4 ₩ ct.	5 ₩ ct.

The Import entries at New-York, embracing Foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandise, for the past week, were $9,690,472, as against $5,214,146 for the corresponding week last year. The Exports of Domestic Produce, other than Gold and Silver, were $5,200,713, against $3,758,742 same week in 1870. The Exports of Gold and Silver, $727,500, against $2,909,598 same week in 1870. The Customs in Gold paid into the New-York Office of the United States Treasury for the week were $3,551,789.

The gold values of the import entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, exclusive of Foreign Specie, for the Calendar year 1871, are as follows, the figures being official to July 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house:

January	$36,583,276	July 8	$8,608,246
February	33,202,729	July 15	5,729,205
March	32,446,870	July 22	6,094,217
April	32,634,772	July 29	8,306,363
May	34,148,019	Aug. 5	8,441,584
June	30,346,411	Aug. 12	9,690,472
Total since Jan. 1			$241,096,250
Same date 1870			193,070,332
Increase in 1871			$47,925,918

The currency value of Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign Goods re-exported from New-York since Jan. 1, is as follows:

January	$13,297,570	July 8	3,732,880
February	15,730,742	July 15	4,008,228
March	22,185,382	July 22	4,440,663
April	19,930,074	July 29	5,272,596
May	18,613,752	Aug. 5	4,377,961
June	18,696,136	Aug. 12	5,200,713
Total since Jan 1			$142,090,728
Same date 1870			111,068,768
Increase in 1871			$31,021,961
Gold, Aug. 12, 1871			112⅛ ₩ cent.
Gold, Aug. 12, 1870			117⅛ ₩ cent.

The exports from New-York of Gold and Silver Coin and Bullion since Jan. 1 are as follows:

January	$2,140,211	July 8	$1,710,606
February	4,032,056	July 15	1,962,814
March	7,549,380	July 22	1,479,859
April	5,298,029	July 29	1,058,584
May	9,819,689	Aug. 5	985,675
June	9,804,735	Aug. 12	727,500
July 1	3,125,797		
Total since Jan. 1			$53,190,517
Same date 1870			20,912,847
Increase since Jan. 1			$32,287,670

The following are the Customs receipts in Gold, and the interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury, since Jan. 1:

Customs received.		Gold Interest paid.	
January	$12,326,920	January	$16,566,102
February	12,081,083	February	2,454,111
March	15,031,360	March	4,042,915
April	12,080,609	April	1,036,782
May	12,150,189	May	15,820,422
June	10,676,314	June	2,372,304
July	12,480,067	July	17,128,211
Aug. 5	3,108,797	Aug. 5	705,161
Aug. 12	3,551,789	Aug. 12	675,969
Total, 1871	$97,577,219	Total, 1871	$60,869,063
Total, 1870	83,304,049	Total, 1870	51,344,690

COURSE OF THE STOCK MARKET—THE WEEK.

		Aug. 13, '70.
American Gold	112¼@111⅛@112½	117⅛
U. S. 5-20s, May and Nov.	114⅝@113½@114⅝	111⅝
U. S. 5-20s, Jan. and July	113⅜@113@113⅝	109⅝
U. S. 5 ₩ cents, 10-40s	112⅝@112⅜	107⅞
Cen. Pacific 6 ₩ cents	98½@98⅜	....
Union Pacific 6 ₩ cents	87⅛@88	83⅛
New-York Central	95⅜@95⅛@95⅜	95⅞
New-York Central Scrip	94½@94⅛@94⅜	91⅛
Rock Island	108⅛@108⅛@108⅜	114
Lake Shore	109⅜@110⅛@109⅛	93
N. W. Common	71⅛@69⅛	82
N. W. Preferred	91⅛@92⅛@91⅞	85
Reading	114⅞@115⅛@115	95⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	44⅝@46⅛@46	33⅛
St. Paul Common	61⅛@60⅛	61
St. Paul Preferred	81⅛@81⅛@80⅛	77⅞
Toledo and Wabash	63⅛@62⅛@63	51⅛
Union Pacific	30⅛@33@32⅛	....
Erie	29⅞@30⅛@30⅛	22⅛

With reference to the publication of names of firms, supposed to be interested with Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co., on the placing of the new Funding Loan, we may say that nothing is yet ready to announce. The preliminaries are going on as quickly as telegraphic correspondence, here and with Europe, will allow; but we do not expect that Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co. will be prepared to furnish a list of their associates for the next forty-eight hours. No such list has yet been furnished to any one, and it will appear in this column as soon as practicable. Inquiries come in freely from Banks in the country, and the indications point to a free conversion into the new Fives from this source. Beyond this, and the general assurance that the arrangements of the Loan Agents are in a fair way of progress, there is nothing to add to what we have already written.

The market for Government Bonds was generally firm throughout Saturday, with a moderate business doing. The Gold Sixes of 1881 have sold up to 117¼, the new Five-Twenties of 1865 to 112½, and the 1868s to 114⅛. Currency Sixes are quiet at 115 sales, and quotation 114⅞@115. The rest of the list was substantially steady.

Gold was again artificially scarce Saturday, and loans were renewed and fresh ones made at a charge to the borrower of nearly and quite ⅛ of 1 ₩ cent. The sales were alternately at 112⅛@112⅜, until noon, when 112⅜ was bid, and 112⅜ frequently paid, until the market closed; the last Street quotation being 112½ asked, 112 7-16 bid. As may be supposed, the *lock-up* of Gold was continued; and it threatens to continue today, the consideration of 1-16 ₩ cent. for use today being bid Saturday Afternoon. The movement at the Clearing-house, though large, was some seventeen millions smaller than that of Friday.

Foreign Exchange was doubly blocked, by the early closing of the steamer mails, and by the high cost of Gold for use. The nominal rates asked by prime drawers of Sterling were 109⅞ for 60-day bills and 110 for short sight; but it would require a concession to affect sales. Bills drawn against shipment of bonds can be had at 109⅛, less the usual small brokerage. Prime bills continue to be pressed on the market at second hand, by borrowers who take this method to provide themselves with Gold for a definite time. The last quotation for bills offered under these circumstances is 109¼, asked for prime sixty-day drafts.

The money market on Saturday worked quite easily all day at not over 3 ₩ cent. for all loans to the brokers.

An unusually dull day for stocks closed Saturday. The movement in Pacific Mail was the only affair of positive interest, and resulted in carrying up the price fully one ₩ cent. The opening sales, at 49, were just above Friday night's figures, and in the course of the Forenoon 49½ was established; followed, later, by an advance to 50. Union Pacific, which rumor connects with the Pacific Mail speculation, opened at 32½, and closed at the same, having sold no higher, and only a quarter lower, with a very moderate list of transactions. To call the rest of the day's speculative dull and lifeless, is to do what we can toward expressing the stagnation that prevailed. Western Union opened at 60¼, North-western at 69½, and Ohios at 46½; and all declined about an eighth to a quarter ₩ cent. Wabash suffered most; first sales were at 63½, and it subsequently dropped to 63.

Indisposition to undertake new business, and a general holiday temper that prevailed, appeared to be the causes of the inertness of the market. Money certainly was not against it, and the Bank Statement had no perceptible effect.

The Banks lose, on the afternoon's statement, $1,002,704 in Specie, and $1,502,032 in Legal Tenders; the Loans are increased $1,630,126, and thus prevent the Deposits from showing a greater loss than $1,147,147. For the first time for many months, the Circulation shows an Increase, though only to the small amount of $48,786.

State Bonds were dull; about ½ ₩ cent. easier on Tennessees, steady on Missouris, barely steady on North Carolina old issue, while firm for the new and Special Tax classes, and a shade stronger in South Carolina new bonds of January and July. The business in Railroad bonds was an improvement in amount over recent lists, and prices for these securities were well supported, as was also the investment shares.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—AUG 12.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	113⅜	113⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	115	114⅛
United States 5-20s of 1867	113⅜	113⅜
American Gold	112⅛	112⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅛	109⅛
N. Y. C. and Hudson	98⅛	98⅛
N. Y. C. and H. Debt Ctfs.	94⅛	94⅛
Reading	114⅛	115
Chicago and Rock Island	108⅛	108⅛
North-west Common	69⅛	69⅛
North-west Preferred	92⅛	91⅛
Pacific Mail	48⅛	49⅛
St. Paul Preferred	81⅛	80⅛
St. Paul Common	61⅛	60⅛
Lake Shore	109⅛	109⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	46	46
Toledo and Wabash	63⅛	63
Western Telegraph	60⅛	60⅛
Erie	30⅛	30⅛
Union Pacific	32⅛	32⅛

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 12.

Gold receipts	$906,490 18
Gold payments	818,632 29
Gold balance	61,214,549 35
Currency receipts	903,278 63
Currency payments	738,933 14
Currency balance	8,975,656 07
Customs	584,000 00
Canceled gold certificates sent to Washington	848,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₩ cent. reg., '81	117⅛	5-20 coup., '67	113⅛
6 ₩ cent. coup., '81	117⅛	5-20 coup., '68	114
5-20 coup., '62	114⅛	10-40 reg.	109⅛
5-20 coup., '64	113⅜	10-40 coup.	112⅛
5-20 coup., '65	114⅛	6s currency	114⅛
5-20 coup., '65, n. i.	112⅛		

And the following for the State Securities:

Tenn. 6s, old	75	Ark. 7s, Mem. & L. R.	64⅛
Tenn. 6s, new bonds	75⅛	Ohio 6s, '75	103
Va. 6s, new bonds	72	Ohio 6s, '81	104
Va. 6s, reg., old	54	Ohio 6s, '86	105
Va. 6s, Deferred Bds.	20	Ill. Canal Bonds, '70	110
Ga. 7s, Gold Bonds	93	Ill. Coupon 6s, '77	100
N. Car. 6s, old	45	Ill. Coupon 6s, '79	100
N. Car. Fund. Act, '66	34	Ill. War Loan	100
N. Car. New Bonds	27	Ind. 6s, War Loan	100
N. Car. Special Tax	19⅛	Ind. 5s	100
S. C. 6s, Jan. & July	58	Michigan 6s, '73	101
S. C. 6s, Apr. & Oct.	60	N. Y. Reg. B'ty L'n.	103⅛
Missouri 6s	95⅛	N. Y. Coup. B'ty L'n.	103⅛
La. 6s, Levee Bonds	68	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72	107⅛
La. 7s, Penitentiary	70	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73	107⅛
California 7s	112	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74	107⅛
Connecticut 6s	101	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75	107⅛
Rhode Island 6s	100	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77	107⅛
Alabama 5s	67	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78	108
Ala. 8s, Ala. & Chat. R.	87	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74	101
Ark. 6s, Funded	54	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75	101
Ark. 7s, L. R. & Ft. S. iss.	55	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '76	101

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	93	Han. & Nap. 1st	88
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	91	Gt. West. 1st, '88	91⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	90	Gt. West. 1st, '93	86
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subsc'n.	90	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90	86
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	103	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st	85⅛
Erie 1st ext.	101	Gal. & Chi. ext.	100
Erie 1st ind.	95	Gal. & Chi. 2d	98
Erie 7s, 2d ind., '79	98	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	102
Erie 7s, 3d ind., '83	95	Morris & Essex 1st	104
Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80	89⅛	Morris & Essex 2d	96⅛
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	98	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	101⅛
Long Dock Bds.	90⅛	N. J. Cen. 2d	101
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85	104	N. J. Cen. new bds.	100⅛
Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75	102	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 1st	105
Harlem 1st 7s	102	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 2d	100
Har. C. M. & S. F. 6s	92	P., F. W. & C. 8 ₩ c. eq. bd.	104
Alb. & Susq. 2d Bds.	94⅛	Clev. & Pitts. C. S. F.	92
Mich. Cen. 1st 8s, '82	120⅛	Clev. & Pitts. 2d	100
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₩ c. 1st	110⅛	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	88
Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. 2d	96⅛	Chi. & Alt. S. F.	100
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₩ c.	103	Chi. & Alt. 1st	103
Pac. 7s, guar. by Mo.	100	Chi. & Alt. Inc.	94
Cen. Pac. Bds.	98	Ohio & Miss. 1st	100⅛
U. Pac. 1st Bds.	88	Ohio & Miss. Cons.	93
U. Pac. L. G. 7s	84	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	98
U. Pac. Inc. 10s	86⅛	Peninsula Bds.	96
Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c., '75	106	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s	105
Bell. & S. Ill. 1st 8s	94⅛	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10	95
Alt. & T. H. 1st	99⅛	Mil. & St. P. 1st	93⅛
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf.	88	Mil. & St. P. I. & M. div.	80
Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc.	77	Mil. & St. P. 2d	89
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	100	Mar. & Cin. 1st	96
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	94	Chi. & Mil. 1st	92⅛
Chi. & N. W. Con. Bds.	91	Joliet & Chi. 1st	106
Chi. & N. W. Ext. Bds.	89	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st	88⅛
Chi. & N. W. 1st	98	Col., Chi. & Ind. 2d	67⅛
Han. & St. Jo. Conv.	103	Tol., Peo. & W., E. D.	88⅛
Del., Lack. & W. 1st	103	Tol., Peo. & W., W. D.	86
Del., Lack. & W. 2d	98	Tol., Peo. & W. 2d	78
Tol. & Wab. 1st ext.	95	N. Y. – N. H. 6s	100
Tol. & W. 1st St. L. div.	85⅛	Bost., H. & E. guar.	22
Tol. & Wab. Eq. Bds.	83⅛	Cedar F. & Minn. 1st	83⅛

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	134⅛	Marine	165
Manhattan	146	Commonwealth	95
Mechanics'	132	Park	157
Union	126	Manuf'rs & Merchants	101
America	147	N. Y. National Ex.	100
City	225	Central National	106⅛
Phenix	105	Second National	180
Tradesmen's	151	Fourth National	114
Mechanics' & Traders'	130	Ninth National	116
Gallatin National	125	Gold Exchange	79
Merchants' Exchange	99⅛	Bank's & Brok's Ass.	90
Leather Manufs.	187	Del. & Hud. Canal	118
Seventh Ward	106	Maryland Coal Co.	30⅛
Commerce	112	Spring Mount'n Coal	71
Mechanics' Bk. Ass.	116	Canton Co., Balt.	78⅛
Mercantile	127	Cons. Coal of Md.	38⅛
American Exchange	116	West. Un. Telegraph	60⅛
Bk. of the Republic	113	Quicksilver M. Co.	11⅛
Bk. of N. America	105	Quicks'r M. Co. Pref.	19
Hanover	105⅛	Mar. Min. Co.	3⅛
Metropolitan	138⅛	Mar. Min. Co. Pref.	5⅛
East River	112	Adams Express	84⅛
Market	127	Wells-Fargo Express	45⅛
Nassau	109	W. F. Ex. Scrip	3⅛
Corn Exchange	124	Am. M. Un. Express	87⅛
Continental	92⅛	Pac. Mail S. Co.	49

The specie shipments of the week amount to $727,500, and are classified in the following manner: American Gold Coin, $68,246; Gold Bars, $193,300; Foreign Silver Coin, $140,440; Silver Bars, 301,176; American Silver Coin, $24,343, and were shipped as follows:

Aug. 5—Steamer Holsatia, Paris—	
Gold Bars	$43,300 00
Aug. 5—Steamer Holsatia, London—	
Gold Bars	50,000 00
American Gold	5,000 00
Foreign Silver	121,540 00
Aug. 8—Steamer Wisconsin, London—	
American Gold	15,000 00
Aug. 9—Steamer Parthia, Liverpool—	
Silver Bars	97,080 [illegible]
Aug. 9—Bark Magdalena, Ciudad Bolivar—	
American Silver	2,000 00
Aug. 9—Steamer Tybee, Porto Plata—	
American Silver	15,010 30
American Gold	740 00
Aug. 11—Brig Wiley Smith, Cape Hayti—	
American Silver	7,324 25
Aug. 12—Steamer Hermann, Bremen—	
Foreign Silver	2,850 00
Aug. 12—Steamer Hermann, Southampton—	
Gold Bars	100,000 00
Silver Bars	[illegible]
Aug. 12—Steamer City of Brussels, Liverpool—	
Silver Bars	[illegible]
American Gold	[illegible]
Aug. 12—Steamer Ville de Paris, Havre—	
Gold Bars	2,700 00
Silver Bars	10,500 00
Total for the week	$727,500 00

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

☞ OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, No. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, July 24, 1871.

To persons desiring to invest money or to fund their Five-Twenties, we offer and recommend, with the fullest confidence, the FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, as an eminently safe and reliable investment.

The great value of the property now existing, in completed road in successful operation, renders the security ample, and independent of future contingencies.

The traffic awaiting the extension of the Road to the Ohio River as a great East and West Trunk Line, now in progress and rapidly approaching completion, will be immense and profitable.

The experienced, prudent and honorable management for which the Company is distinguished, and the well-known character of its officers and directors, are a sufficient guarantee of good faith, and insure for these securities a high credit and standing in the market, which must render them always popular and salable.

The exchange of Five-twenties for these Bonds may now be made with a profit of about twenty per cent., and a continuance of six per cent. gold interest.

Price, 92 and accrued interest from May 1. The Bonds are in denominations of $1,000, $500, $100.

FISK & HATCH.

☞ INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

JAY COOKE & CO. are now selling the First Mortgage 7.30 Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, bearing Seven and Three-tenths per Cent. gold interest, (more than eight per cent. currency,) and secured by first and only mortgage on the entire road and equipments, and on more than 23,000 acres of land to every mile of track, or 500 acres of land to each $1,000 bond. The highest current price will be paid for United States Five-twenties, and all other marketable securities received in exchange.

The success of the new Government 5 per cent. Loan will compel the early surrender of United States 6 per cents. Many holders of Five-twenties are now exchanging them for Northern Pacific Seven-thirties, thus realizing a handsome profit, and greatly increasing their yearly income.

Pamphlets, maps and full information will be furnished on application by JAY COOKE & CO., Philadelphia, New-York and Washington, and by most banks and bankers throughout the country.

☞ TANNER & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Buy and Sell, at current market rates, the FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT (8) PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

Interest payable August and February, in New-York, London, or Frankfort-on-the-Main, free of U. S. taxes.

TANNER & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

☞ THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY offer a rare chance for safe and profitable investment. They are a first and only lien upon the Road, which is now nearly completed, the rolling stock, telegraph, land grant, and all the property of the Company. The lands are released from taxation, and are worth more than the whole amount of the mortgage. The Road will form the great air-line route from Chicago and Milwaukee to St. Paul and the North-west. Bonds for sale at 90 and interest in currency, by WHITE, MORRIS & CO., No. 16 Wall-st., and GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, No. 18 Wall-st., where pamphlets and further information can be obtained.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

☞ LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS, also Commercial Credits, issued, available throughout the world.

Bills of Exchange on the Imperial Bank of London, National Bank of Scotland, Provincial Bank of Ireland, and all their branches.

Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on Europe, San Francisco, the West Indies, and all parts of the United States.

Deposit accounts received in either currency or coin, subject to check at sight, which pass through the Clearing-house as if drawn upon any City bank; four per cent. interest allowed on all daily balances; Certificates of Deposit issued; Notes, Drafts and Coupons collected; advances made on approved collaterals and against merchandise consigned to our care.

Orders executed for Investment Securities and Railroad Iron. CLEWS, HABICHT & CO., No. 11 Old Broad-st., London.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 12, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Bees-wax, pkgs.	2	Rosin, bbls.	1,063
Cotton, bales	575	Oil-cake, pkgs.	204
Copper, bbls.	65	Pork, pkgs.	85
Copper, cakes	496	Cut-meats, pkgs.	35
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	6	Grease, pkgs.	75
Eggs, bbls.	685	Lard, pkgs.	1,150
Flour, bbls.	11,364	Stearine, pkgs.	12
Wheat, bushels	121,582	Butter, pkgs.	1,424
Corn, bushels	160,311	Cheese, pkgs.	9,783
Oats, bushels	49,830	Tallow, pkgs.	5
Malt, bushels	10,700	Rice, pkgs.	50
Flaxseed, bags	825	Starch, boxes	750
Beans, bushels	168	Sumac, bags	200
Cornmeal, bbls.	150	Tobacco, hhds.	[illegible]
Corn-meal, bags	250	Tobacco, boxes, &c.	23
Hops, bales	182	Whisky, bbls.	477
Hides, No.	182	Wool, bales	137
Leather, sides	11,607		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *City of Brussels*, for Liverpool—1,723 boxes Bacon, 22,751 boxes Cheese, 432 bales Cotton.

By the ship *Dinapore*, for Liverpool—68 hhds. Tobacco, 14,559 bushels Corn, 28,708 bushels Wheat, 284 bales Cotton.

By the ship *Alex. Marshall*, for Liverpool—261 bales Cotton, 21,930 bushels Wheat, 24,464 bushels Corn, 246,000 lbs. Lard, 250 bbls. Rosin, 200 logs Cedar.

By the steamer *Anglia*, for Glasgow—6,800 boxes Cheese, 24 hhds. Tobacco, 236 bbls. Flour, 12,080 bushels Wheat, 260 cases Sewing-machines, 12 casks Sperm-oil, 4,300 Staves, 40 hhds. Tallow, 357 tierces Lard, 10 firkins Lard, 20 pkgs. Butter, 25 boxes Bacon, 17 cases Extract, 57 pkgs. Leather, 3 tierces Tobacco, 30 boxes Tobacco.

By the bark *Kalbias*, for Queenstown and orders—17,562 bushels Corn.

By the brig *Bess*, for Londonderry—20,593 bushels Corn.

By the steamer *Ville de Paris*, for Havre—6 cases Sewing-machines, 3 cases Skins, 300 tcs. Lard, 6 cases Essences, 25 bbls. Pearl Ashes, 345 lbs. Wax, 7,016 bushels Wheat, 12 bbls. Bladders, 15 cases Vanilla Beans, 51 hhds. Tobacco, 200 bales Cotton.

By the steamer *Hermann*, for Bremen—24 boxes Clocks, 650 tcs. Lard, 207 bales Tobacco, 321 hhds. Tobacco, 5,000 bushels Rye, 20 boxes Essential Oil, 121 pkgs. Whalebone, 175 pcs. Mahogany, 75 logs Wood, 103 pkgs. Bark, 100 boxes Cheese, 10,345 bushels Wheat.

By the ship *S. L. Fitzgerald*, for Gibraltar—120,564 gallons Refined Petroleum.

COFFEE—Rio has been very stiffly held, on a much lighter available supply and a good demand for trade purposes; sales, here, 1,620 bags, by the *Royal Blue Jacket*, and at Baltimore, 4,180 bags, by the *R. C. Winthrop*, and 1,500 bags, by the *New Light*, on private terms. Other kinds have been sparingly offered, and have been in fair request at buoyant prices. We quote: Java at 18½c.@22½c.; Maracaibo, 14c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 14c.@15½c.; Rio, 10½c.@13½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 15½c.@17c.; Jamaica, 13c.@15½c.; Singapore, 17c.@18c.; Costa Rica, 13½c.@16½c.; Manila, 14c.@15c.; Mexican, 13c.@15c.; Savanilla, 13c.@15½c.; Curacoa, 13c.@15c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9½c.@10c., gold ₩ lb.

COTTON—The market has been quiet for early delivery on the basis of previous quotations; sales, 805 bales, including 422 bales to shippers and 424 bales to spinners. For forward delivery a restricted business has been reported at a reduction of ⅛c. ₩ lb.; sales, 7,400 bales, basis of Low Middling, including, last evening, for August, 100 bales at 17¼c.; September, 500 bales at 17 11-16c., 300 bales at 17⅝c., 600 bales at 17 9-16c.; October, 100 bales at 17⅛c.; December, 100 bales at 17 5-16c.; January, 100 bales at 17⅛c., 100 bales at 17⅛c.; 100 bales, each September and October, at 17⅛c., together; 100 bales, each September, October, November, December and January, at 17⅛c., together. And today, for August, 100 bales at 17⅛c., short delivery; 400 bales at 17⅛c.; September, 100 bales at 17 9-16c., 1,200 bales at 17½c., 200 bales at 17 5-16c., 800 bales at 17⅛c.; October, 500 bales at 17⅛c., 100 bales at 17 7-16c., 400 bales at 17⅛c., 400 bales at 17 7-16c.; November, 200 bales at 17⅛c.; December, 200 bales at 17⅛c.; 100 bales November, 100 bales December, at 17⅛c., together; 100 bales October, 100 bales November, at 17⅛c., together; 100 bales October, 100 bales November, 200 bales December, at 17⅛c., together. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: August, 17.32c.; September, 17.32c.; October, 17.32c.; December, 17⅛c. The receipts at this port today were 575 bales, including 115 bales per rail, 375 bales from Charleston, 60 bales from Savannah.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	New-Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	15
Good Ordinary	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
Low Middling	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
Middling	19	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
Good Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been depressed, and quoted generally weak in price on rather liberal offerings, though holders of desirable lots, particularly of shipping extras, have been seemingly less eager to realize at the ruling figures. The home trade call has been slow. The export inquiry has been limited, chiefly for extras, available at $5 [illegible] ₩ bbl., within which range some 4,500 bbls. have been placed, the higher rate for good round-hoop extra Western. Sales have been reported since our last of 11,600 bbls., all told, including inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $4 [illegible]; very inferior to very good Extra State at [illegible]; very good to fancy do. at [illegible]; poor to good shipping Extra Western at $4 [illegible]; poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $5 [illegible] ₩ bbl. We now quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₩ bbl.	$3 20@$4 45
Sour Flour	[illegible]
Superfine State and Western	[illegible]
Extra State	5 40@5 75
Extra City, shipping brands	5 65@5 90
Extra Genesee	5 75@7 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	5 10@5 50
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	5 65@8 25
Extra Western, shipping brands	5 30@5 50
Extra Western, trade and family brands	5 50@8 00
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	5 40@9 00

Southern Flour has been inactive and heavy, with sales since our last of 350 bbls. at $4 [illegible] for poor to good, and $6 [illegible] for good to very choice Extra, ₩ bbl. Rye Flour continues inactive and heavy at $4 [illegible] ₩ bbl.; sales, 180 bbls. Corn-meal continues in very moderate request, with sales reported of 350 bbls., in lots, at $3 [illegible] for White and Yellow Western, $3 [illegible] for Jersey, and $4 [illegible] for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—The Wheat market has been less active. The main call has been for new Red and Amber Western, (Winter,) chiefly for shipment, at an advance of 1c.@2c. a bushel, on less urgent offerings for both prompt and forward delivery. Spring Wheat has been held with a fair show of confidence, but has attracted less attention. Prime samples have been offered with reserve. White Wheat has been sought after at about previous quotations. Sales have been reported since our last of 167,000 bushels, part from store and to arrive, including White Western, in lots, at $1 [illegible], chiefly at [illegible]; Red and Amber Western at $1 [illegible], chiefly at $1 [illegible]; $1 [illegible] for fair to good new Red, and $1 [illegible] for good to choice new Amber do., mostly at [illegible] for boat-loads, in part to arrive; No. 1 Spring at $1 35 [illegible]; No. 2 Chicago and Milwaukee Spring at $1 [illegible]; $1 [illegible] for fair ordinary to prime, afloat; soft do., $1 [illegible]; White Genesee, $1 [illegible]; Red and Amber State, $1 [illegible]; new White Southern, $1 [illegible]; new Amber do., $1 [illegible]... Corn has been in more confident demand for home use, shipment, and on speculative account, and has again advanced about ½c.@1c. a bushel, closing strong and buoyant, with the bulk of the dealings reported in sailing-vessel grades of Mixed Western at [illegible], afloat, and [illegible], in store, though a boat-load of High Mixed, nearly Yellow, was placed at [illegible] ₩ bushel. Sales have been reported since our last of 241,000 bushels, part from store and to arrive, at [illegible] for inferior to choice New Mixed Western, chiefly at [illegible], for dry samples of Canal, closing at [illegible], afloat; [illegible] for do. in store; 65c.@66c. for steamer grades; 66c. for High Mixed, nearly Yellow; 70c.@72c. for Yellow Western, and nominally 80c.@87c. for good to choice White Western and Southern.... Western Rye has been in good demand at firm prices. In addition to the large transactions for forward delivery reported in our last, we note sales of 7,000 bushels here at 80c.; 6,400 bushels do. from cars at 78c.@79c., and 1,200 bushels State on private terms. The main inquiry has been for export.... Barley continues quiet at old figures. Barley-malt has been in light demand at $1 [illegible] for Canada, ₩ bushel.... New crop Oats have been in quite liberal stock, and again quoted 1c.@2c. ₩ bushel cheaper, leading to a fair business, mostly for trade purposes. Sales have been reported since our last of 57,000 bushels at 43c.@48c. for poor to very good new Mixed Western; 38c.@47c. for new Black; 46c.@50c. for poor to prime new White Western; 51c.@53½c. for very good to very choice new White Ohio; 53c.@55c. (nominally) for old Mixed Western, and 55c.@60c. for new crop Jersey.... The export clearances hence since our last have been 61,630 bushels Wheat, and 39,023 bushels Corn for Liverpool, 320 bbls. Flour and 18,000 bushels Wheat for Glasgow, 17,562 bushels Corn for Queenstown and orders, 20,593 bushels Corn for Londonderry, 7,016 bushels Wheat for Havre, 10,345 bushels Wheat and 5,000 bushels Rye for Bremen. The week's export clearances for European ports include 4,720 bbls. Flour, 441,442 bushels Wheat, 396,672 bushels Corn and 5,000 bushels Rye. The following boats passed Fultonville during the twenty-four hours prior to 12 P. M., Aug. 11, 1871:

Corn—Mark A. Nichols, Abda Conrad, Col. Willett, Major Hayes, Dr. M. S. Kittredge, Frank Z. Marsden, Smith A. Dewey, A. B. Kinnie, Agnes J. G. Freeman, Bettsvey, G. W. Reynolds, C. A. Walrath, Marcus H. Phillips, Etna, Dictator, Harry Van Sickle, D. D. Cummings, Thomas Newbern, Buffalo; G. R. Latham, Oswego.

Salt—P. H. Digwell, Syracuse.

Lumber—H. A. Harbeck, Willard, F. L. Sheldon, N. Huntley, Emma Travis, A. Anderson, Oswego; W. H. Hallenbeck, Johnnie Bewley, Mary, Seth L. King, H. V. Reed, Herman Van Buren, Washington, David Cope, Matt. Rol, Buffalo; Tom and Kit, Lyon's Falls; E. W. Cole, Boonville; G. W. Perry, E. M. Babcock, Olean.

Shingles—Lottie Bean, Tonawanda.

Wheat—H. A. Brown, John C. Churchill, J. W. Tucker, Oswego; Cora, Eleles, Earl Tector, William Pearle, Hiram Finch, A. C. Thurston, Minnesota, Palma, Minnie Finn, Buffalo.

Shingles—Jacob Amos, Buffalo.

Iron Ore—Major C. A. Riggs, Oswego.

Coal—Bella, Geneva.

HAY—Bale Hay has been in moderate request at $1 15@$1 20 for shipping, and $1 25@$1 75 for local use; $1 15@$1 50 for new, ₩ 100 lbs. Straw continues in demand, at from 80c.@$1 15 for the range of qualities, Short and Long, ₩ 100 lbs.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been [illegible] Hides and 334 bales do.; sales, [illegible] Hides and 100 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. HULL & CO., 4,660 Dry Buenos Ayres, [illegible] lbs. 25c.; [illegible] Dry Buenos Ayres, 23½ lbs. 25c.; 1,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, 23 lbs. 25c.; 1,850 Dry Entre Rios, 22 lbs. 24½c.; [illegible] Dry Montevideo, [illegible]; [illegible] Dry Rio Grande, 20 lbs. 24c., gold, selected; 2,300 Dry Minas, 14 lbs., private terms; 2,500 Dry Bogota, [illegible] lbs. [illegible]; 1,500 Dry Truxillo, 16 lbs. [illegible]; [illegible] Dry Tampico, [illegible] lbs. 20c.; 2,400 Dry Vera Cruz, [illegible] lbs. 19c., sold as they run; 1,000 Dry Mexican Kips, 11 lbs., private terms; 5,600 Dry Texas, [illegible] lbs. [illegible]c., currency as they run; 1,100 Dry Singapore, Buffalo, 32 lbs.; 200 Dry-salted West India, 20 lbs.; 400 Wet-salted Siam, 60 lbs.; 700 Wet-salted Texas, [illegible] lbs., private terms; 1,500 City Slaughter, [illegible] lbs., 11½c., currency, selected; 100 bales Calcutta Buffalo, (part to arrive,) [illegible] lbs., private terms. The stock on hand is 144,800 Hides and 1,585 bales (same time last year 118,300 Hides and 635 bales,) as follows: 60,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, &c.; 38,000 Dry Montevideo, 35,800 Dry Rio Grande, 2,800 Dry Minas, 400 Dry Porto Cabello, 3,100 Dry Tampico, 2,800 Dry and Salted Bogota and Savanilla, 2,500 Dry and Salted Mexican, 4,000 Dry and Salted Texas and Southern, 1,350 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo, 135 bales Penang and Manila.

HOPS—Have been offered less freely and quoted strong in price, though less active, ranging from 15c.@20c. for the range of the crop of 1870, and 5c.@10c. for older growth, ₩ lb.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin has been in light request at about previous quotations; sales, 750 bbls. good Strained at $2 [illegible]@$2 81; 350 bbls. Pale on private terms; receipts, 1,063 bbls.; exports, 250 bbls. Nothing new in Tar. Spirits Turpentine shows more steadiness on less urgent offerings and a moderate demand; sales, 150 bbls. to arrive, part at 46½c. ₩ gallon; 60 bbls. do. in lots, here, at 47c.@47½c., closing at 47½c. ₩ gallon. We now quote: Spirits Turpentine, 47½c.; Crude nominal; Rosin, $2 [illegible]@$2 [illegible] for 280 lbs., Strained; [illegible] for extra choice White; Tar, $2 40@$3 [illegible]; Pitch, $2 75 ₩ bbl.

OILS—Have been generally quiet today at irregular prices. Linseed has been quoted steady, though tame, at 78c.@80c., within which range extensive sales were made on Thursday and Friday, partly for forward delivery, the particulars of which were crowded out of our columns.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, has been dull and weak at 13½c. ₩ gallon.... Shipping Crude continues very quiet at 17¼c.@17⅜c. ₩ gallon. At Philadelphia, the nominal quotation was 17½c. ₩ gallon.... The Creek quotations for Crude Petroleum, in bulk, have been reduced to $4 10@$4 15 on the Upper, and $4 00@$4 05 on the Lower Road, on a quiet market.... Refined has been offered more freely, and quoted down to 23½c.@23⅝c., closing at 23½c., for prompt and August delivery; sales have been reported of 5,800 bbls. at the quoted rates; also, 5,000 bbls., buyer remainder of the year at 24½c. ₩ gallon. At Philadelphia a very moderate inquiry was noted on the basis of 23¼c.@23½c. for Standard White, August delivery, with sales reported of 3,000 bbls. The receipts at Philadelphia were 418 bbls. Refined Oil, in cases, has been in slack demand for export, at 28c.@29½c. ₩ gallon. Naphtha has been quiet on the basis of 9¼c. for Western, in shipping order. The export clearances hence have been 130,564 gallons Refined Petroleum for Gibraltar and orders.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been in less liberal stock and held with more firmness, with a moderate trade demand noted. Other kinds quiet. Sales have been reported since our last of 900 bbls., in lots, at $13 [illegible]@$13 50 for Western Mess, at $10 75@$11 for new Prime to extra Prime; $11 75 for Prime Mess, ₩ bbl. For forward delivery there has been a fair inquiry noted for Western Mess on the basis of $13 [illegible]@$13 50, closing at $12 50, seller September; sales have been reported of 1,500 bbls.... Dressed Hogs have been rather moderately sought after from 6c.@7c. ₩ lb.... Cut-meats have been quiet at 12c.@14c. for Hams; 5¾c.@6½c. for Shoulders; 11½c.@15c. for Smoked and Sugar-cured, ₩ lb.; sales, 90 pkgs.... Bacon has been in some request at 8c.@8½c. for ice-cured fancy cuts; sales, 150 pkgs.... Lard has been in very moderate demand at about previous figures, with sales reported of 570 tcs. and bbls., for early delivery, at 9½c.@9⅝c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 9½c.; for Western Steam, [illegible] for New, and [illegible] for City. Also, 250 tcs. prime Steam, seller September, on private terms.... Beef has been dull and heavy at $6@$12 for Mess, and $10@$13 for Extra Mess; sales, 70 bbls. Tierce Beef has been in light demand at $16@$20 for Prime Mess, and $18@$20 for India Mess, ₩ tierce. Beef Hams have been very quiet at from $18@$27 ₩ bbl. for the range of qualities, ₩ bbl.; sales, 125 bbls.... Butter has been in rather slack request, including State, fair to prime, at 22c.@28c., and very inferior to fair, at 15c.@20c.; Western, fair to prime, at 18c.@24c., and inferior to fair, at 12c.@16c. ₩ lb.; the day's receipts were 1,424 pkgs.... Cheese has been quiet since our last, at from 6c.@10½c. for fair to fancy Factory; 9c.@10½c. for fair to extra State Farm Dairy; 8c.@10c. for Western; the day's receipts were 9,783 boxes.

SKINS—Deer show more firmness on a livelier trade; sales 3,000 lbs. Central American, 2,500 lbs. Para, 1,000 lbs. Vera Cruz, 1,000 lbs. Campeachy, 1,000 lbs. Honduras, and 1,000 lbs. Texas. Receipts 11 bales Sisal, 9 bales Vera Cruz, 5 bales Campeachy, 25 bales Para, 5 bales Savanilla, and 41 bales Texas. We quote: Deer—Honduras, 40c.; San Juan, [illegible]; Goats, Angostura, 50c.@52c.; Sisal, 40c.; Vera Cruz, 38c.@40c.; Chagres, 40c.@45c.; Porto Cabello, [illegible]; Para, 38c.@40c.; Southern and Texas, 20c.@25c., currency, ₩ lb. Goats have been purchased to the extent of only 70 bales Mexicans, 24 bales Buenos Ayres, and 19 bales Maracaibo; and, to arrive, 33 bales East India. Receipts 212 bales of Cape, 20 bales Curacoa, 105 bales East India, 18 bales Maracaibo, 18 bales, Buenos Ayres, 3 bales Vera Cruz, and 3 bales Texas. We quote: Goat—Tampico, 60c.@62½c.; Matamoras, 60c.@62½c.; Vera Cruz, 49c.@50c., gold, ₩ lb.; Buenos Ayres, 45c. each; Payta, 50c.@51c.; Curacoa, 50c.@55c.; Cape, 50c.@55c., currency, ₩ lb.; Madras, each, 38c.@40c.; Patna, each, 45c.@46c., currency.

SUGAR—There has been a moderate call for New, mostly for refining, with rather more steadiness noted in prices, though holders have been seemingly willing to meet the demand at the ruling figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,310 hhds., including 430 hhds. good fair refining Porto Rico, at 9⅞c.; 120 hhds. good fair refining Cuba, at 9⅛c.; 35 hhds. fair refining Cuba at 9 5-16c.; 126 hhds. prime refining do., at 9⅝c., and sundry lots of Demerara at 9⅞c.@10c.; also, 500 boxes Clayed Havana at 9¼c. for No. 11½c.; 2,300 hhds. and 3,000 boxes, on private terms. We now quote: Fair to good refining grades Cuba at 9½c.@9⅝c.; fair to choice grocery grades, 9⅞c.@10⅛c.; Porto Rico refining grades range from 9⅛c.@9⅞c., and Grocery from 9⅞c.@10¼c. ₩ lb.... No. 12 Clayed Boxes Sugar has been quoted at 10½c.@10⅝c. ₩ lb. Refined Sugars continue in fair demand, ranging from 10¾c.@12c. at the extremes.

TALLOW—[illegible] Tallow has been quiet, but steady; sales 75,000 lbs., mostly at 9½c.; also, 27,000 lbs. Stearine at [illegible].

WHISKEY—Has advanced to 93c.@93½c. ₩ gallon, with sales reported of 550 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The market shows more activity in the line of berth freights, the available supply of room, especially by steam, having been more liberal, and ship-owners decidedly more accommodating in their views as to rates, which show a material reduction on Grain, by steam and sail, to British ports. In the way of charters, business has been devoid of animation, though shippers have had the advantage as to rates. The demand has been mostly for vessels of medium size for the Grain and Petroleum trades; bids for which have been generally below the views of owners. For Liverpool, the reported engagements, since our last, have been 570 bales Cotton at ⅜d. by steam, and in part at 3-16d. by sail, ₩ lb.; 38,000 bushels Grain, by sail, at 8¼d.@8½d. ₩ standard bushel; 7,600 bushels Corn, by steam, at 9d.; 15,500 bushels Grain, by do., at 9d. for Corn and 9¼d. for Wheat, ₩ bushel; 2,250 boxes Cheese, by steam, at 35s.@40s. ₩ ton; also, an American ship, of 1,030 tons, and a British ship of 1,072 tons register, placed on the berth for general cargo. For London, 1,000 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 2s. 6d. ₩ bbl. For Glasgow, 5,000 bbls. Flour, by steam, at 3s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; 7,300 bushels Wheat at 9d. ₩ bushel; 270 tcs. Lard, part at 30s. ₩ ton. For Jersey, a British bark, of 287 tons register, with 2,500 quarters Grain, at 7s. 3d. ₩ quarter. For Antwerp, equal to 40,000 bushels Wheat, reported by sail at 10d. ₩ bushel; and 2,800 bbls. Resin at 3s. 6d. ₩ 280 lbs.; also, a British ship, of 1,323 tons register, with general cargo, (a recharter,) on private terms. For a Continental port, direct, an American ship, of — tons register, with about 5,000 bbls. Crude Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 6d. ₩ bbl. The rate on the bark with Tobacco, from Richmond to Trieste, reported yesterday, should have been 45s. 6d.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT firm, and in good demand; No. 1 Spring, $1 07½@$1 08 cash; $1 05⅛ seller August; $1 07⅛ seller first half of month; [illegible] seller September; $1 06¾@$1 06⅞ seller all the year; in the afternoon quiet, $1 05⅛ seller August; [illegible] seller September. CORN active and higher; No. 2 Mixed, 46⅝c. cash; 44⅝c. seller August; in the afternoon steady at 44⅞c.@44⅝c. seller August; 45c. seller September. OATS stronger; No. 2, 29⅛c. RYE active and higher; No. 2, 57c. BARLEY fairly active; closed dull and easier at 60c. cash; 59c. seller September. HIGHWINES in demand at 88c. PROVISIONS firmer. PORK, $12 50, cash; $12 62½, seller September. LARD, 9¼c.@9⅜c. Dry-salted MEATS—Shoulders, 5¼c.@5¾c. BACON—Short Rib Middles, 6¼c.@7c. LIVE HOGS dull at $4 65. CATTLE steady and unchanged. FREIGHTS steady and unchanged. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 32,000 bushels Wheat, 168,000 bushels Corn, 63,000 bushels Oats, 12,000 bushels Rye, 14,000 bushels Barley, 4,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 55,000 bushels Wheat, 216,000 bushels Corn, 65,000 bushels Oats, 11,000 bushels Rye, 3,000 bushels Barley, 4,000 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 12.—FLOUR dull and unchanged; Winter Superfine, $4 [illegible]; do. Extra, $4 [illegible]; do. Double Extra, $4 75@$5. WHEAT dull and lower; No. 3 Fall Red, $1 09@$1 10. CORN dull and declining; in bulk, Mixed, on the track, 41c.@42c., in the elevator, 43c.; sacked, 45c. OATS easier; in bulk, Mixed, on the track, 31c.; sacked, 37c.@38c. BARLEY quiet; Iowa Spring, 57½c. RYE quiet at 55c.@60c. WHISKY dull at 90c. TOBACCO active and strong. HEMP unchanged. BAGGING unchanged. Mess PORK firmer but not quotably higher; held at $13 75. Dry-salted MEATS higher; Shoulders, 5⅛c., loose. BACON in improved demand and stronger; jobbing and order lots Shoulders, 6⅛c.; Clear Rib sides, 7¼c.@7⅜c.; Clear Sides, 8c. HAMS—Sugar-cured, choice, 16c. LARD nominal. LIVE HOGS firmer at $4@$4 50. CATTLE unchanged; Texans and Indians, $1 50@$3 25; Natives, $2 [illegible]. RECEIPTS—2,500 bbls. Flour, 28,000 bushels Wheat, 5,500 bushels Corn, 6,300 bushels Oats, 2,800 bushels Rye.

OSWEGO, Aug. 12.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales 1,500 bbls. at $6 75 for No. 1 Spring, $7 25 for Amber Winter, $7 75 for White do., $8 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT steady; sales 4,000 bushels No. 1 White Michigan, $1 38; 1,400 bushels Old No. 1 Red Ohio, $1 32½, and 500 bushels New No. 2 Red Toledo at $1 21. CORN quiet; sales 1,100 bushels No. 2 Illinois at 60c. Other grains quiet. CORN-MEAL $2 40 for bolted; $1 35 for unbolted, ₩ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $20@$21; Shipstuffs, $24@$25; Middlings, $26 ₩ ton. HIGHWINES, 91c. Canal FREIGHTS lower; Wheat, 6c.; Corn, 7½c., to New-York; Lumber, $2 50 to the Hudson; $4 50 to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, 58c.; to New-York, 49c.; to Albany, 35c. RECEIPTS by lake—31,000 bushels Wheat, 19,400 bushels Rye, 1,482,000 feet Lumber. SHIPMENTS by canal—3,000 bushels Wheat, 1,732,000 feet Lumber. The first cargo of Wheat from Duluth arrived last night.

TOLEDO, Aug. 12.—FLOUR in fair demand and firm. WHEAT active and higher, advanced 1c.@2c.; No. 2 White Wabash at $1 30; No. 3 do., $1 18; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 35; Regular, do., $1 17; Amber Michigan, $1 24; No. 1 Red, $1 24; No. 2, do., $1 20@$1 21; No. 3, do., $1 14; rejected, $1 [illegible]; No. 2 Amber Illinois, $1 25. CORN moderately active and advanced 1c.; High Mixed at 53c.@53½c.; Low Mixed at 51c.; no grade at 50c. OATS—Market steady, with a moderate demand; No. 1 at 40c.; No. 2 at 38c.; Michigan at 39c. FREIGHTS firmer; Wheat, to Buffalo, 4c.; to Oswego, 7½c.@8c. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 37,000 bushels Wheat, 11,000 bushels Corn, 24,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 40,000 bushels Wheat, 25,000 bushels Corn, 16,000 bushels Oats.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 12.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 166,000 bushels; Corn, 246,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 114,000 bushels; Corn, 129,000 bushels; Oats, 12,000 bushels; Rye, 15,000 bushels. Rail SHIPMENTS—Corn, 40,000 bushels; Oats, 12,000 bushels. FREIGHTS quiet and lower; 11c. for Wheat, 10c. for Corn, 7c. for Oats, to New-York. FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT in fair demand for milling; sales, 30,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 30; 8,000 bushels Red Winter privately. CORN quiet and strong; sales of 27,000 bushels No. 2 Mixed Western at 52c.; 16,000 do., to arrive, at 52c.@52½c. OATS dull and nominal; sales at 41c. for No. 2 Western. RYE neglected. SEEDS dull. PORK and LARD dull and nominally unchanged. HIGHWINES inactive, nominally 91c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 12.—COTTON dull and lower; Low Middling, 16⅛c.@17c.; net receipts, 57 bales; gross, 331 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,548 bales; coastwise, 1,650 bales; sales, 1,150 bales; stock, 37,600 bales. FLOUR quiet; Superfine, $4 75; Double Extra, $5 50; Treble do., $6 25@$6 50. CORN firm at 65c.@70c. OATS quiet at 43c.@50c. for No. 2 Mess. PORK in speculative demand; sales at $14 25. BACON dull; Shoulders at 7c.; Rib Sides, 8¼c.; Clear Sides, 8½c. WHISKY quiet at 91c. COFFEE quiet at 14½c.@17½c. All other articles unchanged. Sterling EXCHANGE, 22½; GOLD, 112.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 12.—FLOUR and GRAIN quiet and unchanged. PROVISIONS—Stock withdrawn, and anticipating higher prices; sales of Pork at $12 75. LARD quiet at 8⅝c. Bulk MEATS salable at 5c. for Shoulders, 6⅛c. for Clear Rib sides, and 6½c. for Clear sides; holders not offering to any extent. BACON sold at 6⅛c. for Shoulders; 7½c. for Clear Rib sides, and 8c. for Clear sides. LIVE HOGS in good demand at $4 20@$4 60; receipts light. CATTLE scarce and firm for better grades, which sell at $4 [illegible]. WHISKY dull and lower at 87c.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 12.—TOBACCO—Sales 85 hhds.; Lugs, $5 25@$7 25; Low to medium Leaf, $7 50@$12. FLOUR quiet; Family Extra, $5 50 in round lots. WHEAT firm; sales of choice Red and White from store, $1 15@$1 25. CORN weak; held at 55c. for sacked, demand light. OATS steady at 43c.@45c. for prime sacked. RYE steady; 75c. from store. PROVISIONS opened dull; closed with a firmer feeling; better inquiry. PORK at $13. BACON, HAMS and LARD unchanged. WHISKY quiet at 85c.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 12.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT in fair demand and firm; No. 1 at $1 11; No. 2 at $1 05. OATS—Market steady, with a moderate demand; No. 2 at 30c. CORN in fair demand and firm; No. 2 Mixed at 47c. RYE firm and scarce; No. 1 at 52c. BARLEY dull and market nominal; No. 2 Fall at 51½c. Lake FREIGHTS—Wheat to Buffalo, 5¼c.; to Oswego, 11c. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 18,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—1,000 bbls. Flour.

ALBANY, Aug. 12.—WHEAT is improved milling demand; sales 1 car Extra Amber Indiana at $1 40, and 1 car No. 1 Amber Michigan at $1 39. RYE dull; sales 100 bushels New State at 83c. CORN steady but quiet; sales 3,000 bushels Western Mixed, by river, at 65c. OATS dull and drooping, No. 2 New Western finally offered at 50c., with no buyers; sales 1 car No. 1 New at 53c.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 12.—FLOUR unchanged and quiet. WHEAT dull and unchanged; sales 4,000 bushels No. 1 Winter Red at $1 30; two cars do. at $1 31; No. 2 do. at $1 27. CORN—Market steady with moderate demand; High Mixed at 57c. OATS—Market better; No. 1 at 38c. PETROLEUM—Refined very dull at 22¼c.@22½c., in car lots; 23½c.@24c. in a small way; Crude dull and heavy at $5 50@$5 75.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 12.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT active and higher at $1 [illegible]. OATS dull and nominal at 45c.@50c. Mess PORK dull and unchanged. LARD dull and drooping at 13c.@11c. BACON quiet; [illegible]; Shoulders, 8¼c.; [illegible]; Clear Rib Sides, 9c.

DETROIT, Aug. 12.—WHEAT active and higher; advanced 2c.; Extra, $1 34; White No. 1 at $1 32. Amber Michigan, $1 25@$1 26. CORN and OATS quiet and unchanged.

MOBILE, Aug. 12.—COTTON dull; Middling, 17½c.@17¾c.; net receipts, 160 bales; stock, 3,180 bales.

NORFOLK, Aug. 12.—COTTON steady; Low Middling, 17½c.; net receipts, 84 bales; exports, coastwise, 147 bales; stock, 388 bales.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 12.—COTTON dull and heavy; Middling, 19c.; net receipts, 25 bales; gross, 36 bales; stock, 850 bales.

BOSTON, Aug. 12.—COTTON dull; Middling, 19¼c.; net receipts, 8 bales; gross, 267 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 3,600 bales.

GALVESTON, Aug. 12.—COTTON dull and lower; Good Ordinary, 15⅛c.; net receipts, 148 bales; stock, 1,800 bales.

AUGUSTA, Aug. 12.—COTTON dull and nominal; Middling, 16½c.@17c.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 12.—COTTON—Net receipts, 9 bales; exports coastwise, 35 bales; stock, 4,329 bales.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 12.—COTTON dull; Middling, 19c.

WILMINGTON, Aug. 12.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 18c.; net receipts, 20 bales; stock, 611 bales.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 12.—COTTON dull; Low Middling, 17½c.; net receipts, 94 bales; stock, 1,367 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 12—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 93⅛ for money and 93⅛ for the account. American Securities quiet and steady. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862, 92½; 1865, old, 92⅛; 1867, 92⅛; 10-40s, 88.

1½ P. M.—Consols closed at 93⅛ for both money and the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862, 92⅛; 1865, old, 92⅛; 1867, 92⅛; 10-40s, 88.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 11—Evening.—United States 5-20 Bonds closed at 97⅛ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 12—11½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened flat; Middling Uplands, 9⅛d.@9¼d.; Middling Orleans, 9¼d.@9½d.; the sales of the day are estimated at 8,000 bales.

1½ P. M.—COTTON—The market closed easier; Middling Uplands, 9⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 9¼d. The sales of the day have been 8,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for export and speculation. PROVISIONS—Lard, 46s. 6d. ₩ cwt. PRODUCE—Refined Petroleum, 18d.@18¼d. ₩ gallon.

Evening.—Spirits TURPENTINE, 45s.@46s. ₩ cwt.

HAVANA, Aug. 12.—SUGAR slow of sale, and prices unaltered; sales unimportant, and buyers demand a reduction; quotations nominal; sales of the week, 4,000 boxes; exported during the week from Havana and Matanzas, 19,000 boxes and 1,450 hhds., of which 6,000 boxes and all the hhds. were to the United States; stock in warehouses at Havana and Matanzas, 359,000 boxes and 4,200 hhds. BACON steady. BUTTER dull. COAL-OIL active. FLOUR dull at $13 75@$14. HAMS buoyant. LARD declining, owing to heavy arrivals; kegs, 15¼c.@15⅜c.; tins, 15½c.@16¼c. POTATOES flat and declining, owing to heavy arrivals; quoted at $2 25@$2 75. WAX firm; Yellow, $38@$40 75; White, $52 ... FREIGHTS quiet. EXCHANGE—On London, 21½ ₩ cent. premium; on United States, 60 days, currency par to ½ discount; do., gold, 60 days, 12½ premium; short sight, 13½@14 premium.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUG. 14, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATER,
24th-st., corner of 6th-av.
LITTLE NELL AND THE MARCHIONESS.
Leading characters by Miss Louie and Messrs. Raymond and Pemberton.

WOOD'S MUSEUM,
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN,
7th-av., corner 53d-st.
SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT. By Theodore Thomas' Orchestra.

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MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, one month, including the Sunday Edition.....$1 0
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.....10
The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum.....3
Two copies, one year.....5
Ten copies, one year.....25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....2
Five copies, one year.....8
Ten copies, one year.....15
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.
Twenty copies, one year.....25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.
Fifty copies, one year.....50
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra.....3

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Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.

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Ordinary classified advertisements, 10 cents per line each insertion.
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Advertisements on eighth page, 20 cents per line each insertion.
City Items with word "Advertisement" prefixed 40 cents per line each insertion.
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The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.
Advertisers in the NEW-YORK TIMES are requested to bring or send their notices as early in the day as possible. If received after 5 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.
☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., also at No. 3 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.
☞ EDWARDS, DENNIS & Co., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.
We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.
We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

☞ *We are prepared to send the* NEW-YORK TIMES *by mail, for any length of time, to subscribers in the country or abroad. Application to be made direct to the office.*

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The meeting in Hyde Park, London, yesterday, to protest against the recent suppression of the Fenian amnesty meeting in Dublin, was attended by 20,000 persons, and speeches were made by prominent Radical speakers at different stands. The reported rioting in Londonderry, on the 12th inst., is denied. A few personal encounters took place, but no general disturbance. The Police force was under arms throughout Saturday and Sunday. Commodore ASHBURY has reconsidered his determination not to send the yacht *Livonia* to America. She is to have an alteration of her keel. Her spars will subsequently be reduced, and she will then sail for New-York in place of the *Cambria*. The gun-cotton explosion at Stowmarket was terribly destructive of life and limb. Twelve persons were instantly killed or fatally injured, and forty others were severely or slightly wounded.

The French Priest regard the vote of inquiry in the Assembly, on Saturday, on the motions affecting M. THIERS' office, as favorable to M. THIERS, as the opponents of the prolongation of his term desired to postpone the question indefinitely. Two soldiers who deserted to the ranks of the Commune, during the civil war, have been sentenced to death. The Paris City Council have voted to raise a loan of 250,000,000 francs, to be used for the rebuilding and repair of edifices destroyed or injured during the reign of the Commune.

The Pope, in an encyclical letter, urges the offering of prayers for the freedom of the Holy See and the triumph and tranquility of the Church. The *Official Gazette* of the Italian Government contains decrees expropriating for public use two convents and other property of religious bodies in Rome. The Minister of Finance opposes another issue of rentes.

The German Government, as well as the Berlin authorities, have adopted the most stringent measures for the prevention of the spread of the cholera. Twenty-three persons were attacked with the disease at Konigsberg on Friday, thirteen of whom are already dead. No cases of cholera have appeared in the south of Russia. The mission of the United States Treasury agents at Frankfort has been successfully closed.

GENERAL.

The people of Hudson, N. Y., experienced a sense of relief yesterday, in the peaceful reopening of the Roman Catholic Church in that city. The church was taken charge of on Saturday by Rev. D. J. BROWN, Secretary to Bishop CONROY, of Albany, who officiated yesterday. Rev. Mr. O'SULLIVAN is virtually suspended from the pastorate of the church, and a successor will probably be appointed before next Sunday.

Mrs. VALLANDIGHAM, widow of the late C. L. VALLANDIGHAM, died in Camberland at 11½ A. M. yesterday.

The President has signed the unconditional pardon of TRAVIS BURDWINE, convicted in the Eastern District Court of Arkansas, on the 18th of April, 1871, of illicit distillation of liquors, and sentence suspended on account of the poverty, age, and feeble health, as well as ignorance of the law on the part of the prisoner.

Advices from Tucson, Arizona, to the 29th of July, state that Gen. CROOK'S campaign against the Apache Indians is proceeding vigorously. He is confident of reducing the savages to submission if he is not interfered with by the Peace Commission.

The steam-ship *Ajax*, from Honolulu, with mails and passengers from Auckland, New-Zealand, per steam-ship *Nevada*, July 13, has arrived at San Francisco. She brings no Australian news.

A Washington telegram says that as soon as official advice of the receipt of Gen. PLEASONTON'S decision relating to the taxation of borrowed capital has reached the Bureau of Internal Revenue, the decision will be recalled. At present there is no change from the former decision, that such capital shall pay tax.

MARGARET WILLIS, eighty years of age, a native of Halifax, was run over and killed by an express train on Friday evening in Lynn, Mass.

The Commission of CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS as arbitrator under the Treaty of Washington, was signed by the Secretary of State at Long Branch and forwarded to Mr. ADAMS.

The Emancipation bill has passed its second reading in the Brazilian Chamber of Deputies. The superintendent of the San Paulo Railroad has been acquitted of the charges against him.

The Massachusetts Republican Executive Committee met on Saturday and voted not to assume the responsibility of changing the time as fixed by the General Committee, of holding the State Convention—Sept. 20. The Committee decided to invite Gen. BANKS to preside at the Convention.

A cold-blooded murder was committed on Thursday night, thirteen miles from Denver, on the Platte River. GEORGE M. BONACINA and Mrs. NEWTON, his sister, were shot by a German farm-hand named THEODORE MYERS. BONACINA is dead and Mrs. NEWTON will probably die. MYERS is still at large, but a considerable reward is offered for his arrest. Mrs. NEWTON thinks that MYERS was hired to murder them.

The total imports at this port for the past week amount to $9,680,473, against $6,814,148 for the corresponding week of last year.

During the past week there were twenty-one fires in this City, causing a damage of $66,115; insured for $136,375.

SAMUEL BUXLEM, living in Cherokee County, Kansas, was convicted last week and sentenced to twenty-one years in the Penitentiary for outraging the person of his own daughter and repeating the offence at different times.

WM. W. PRESCOTT, of California, who was employed in the office of the Secretary of the Senate, has been appointed Journal and Minute Clerk of the Senate, to fill the vacancy created by the death of JOHN C. BURCH.

THOMAS MCCUE, employed in COLLINS' brewery, in Philadelphia, was smothered in a fermentation vat, into which he fell while descending to clean it out.

The returns recently received show that the crops are in better condition than was reported in July, including corn and cotton. A letter from Arkansas says that although the acreage of cotton is not so large as last year, the crop will be equally as large.

The "Two Per Cent." Fraud Exposed.

There is one fact connected with the Controller's last "statement" of the debt of the City and County, deserving of special attention. It contains the first intimation, or confession rather, which has emanated from the City authorities, of the shameful imposition that was practiced upon the taxpayers in relation to the famous "Two per Cent." TAX LEVY which excited so much discussion last winter. This bill, it will be remembered, was presented to the public, and advocated in the Legislature, as a "measure of reform" and economy—a sort of curbbit which the "Ring" voluntarily placed upon their greedy jaws to restrain their natural tendency to extravagance. NATHANIEL SANDS, who was reputed to be the originator of the scheme, was especially active in announcing its virtues, and induced many worthy men to indorse the measure, among them the ever-verdant PETER COOPER, who wrote private letters to several Republican Senators urging them to vote for it. The public was given to understand, and the bill itself so represented, that all the expenses of the City and County Government for the present year, including the interest on the debt and such part of the principal as should fall due this year, *was to be paid out of a tax of two per cent. on the assessed valuation of the real and personal property of the City.* Section 3 of the act reads as follows:

"From the sum so raised in each of said years (1871 and 1872) shall be paid all the expenses of the City and County Government for all their departments and purposes for each of said years, *and also the interest on the City and County debts, the principal of said debts falling due*, and the proportion of the State tax payable by said City and county in each of said years respectively; and no liabilities shall be incurred for any purpose in either of said years which shall, with the State tax for said year, and the principal and interest of the City and county debts payable in such year, make the aggregates of the expenses of the City and County Governments, together, for each of said years, amount to more than two per cent. on the valuation aforesaid, with the addition hereinbefore provided."

The "addition hereinbefore provided" was simply this: if the quota of the State tax assigned to New-York should exceed the quota of 1870, then such excess might be added to the two per cent, but not otherwise.

This "Two per Cent" TAX LEVY, as is well known, passed the Legislature by the same kind of bribery which the Albany *Argus* says has been used to pass all TAX LEVIES for years past—though, to the credit of the Republicans in the Legislature be it said, that not a man of them in either House, with the exception of ORANGE S. WILKINS, voted for it. Now let us see how the "Ring" went to work to annul all those provisions of the bill which had made it acceptable to anybody except the "Ring," and secured for it the indorsement of men like PETER COOPER. In the bill to "Consolidate the City Debt," which was represented as an innocent measure, designed merely to get rid of the confusion arising from so many outstanding bonds with different titles, and to simplify the debt, the following clause was cunningly inserted as part of section 2:

"Consolidated City stock may also be issued in pursuance of this act to *pay off and cancel any bonds or stocks of said City fully due in the year 1871, and also the amount required to be raised in said year for the annual installments on any stocks of said City*, and also for the *payment to the several Gas Companies of the City of New-York of the amount due to said companies prior to the first day of January, 1871.*"

The bill to "consolidate the County debt," which is a counterpart of the one relating to the City debt, provides, in addition to the above, that consolidated stock may also be issued "to meet the requisitions on the County of New-York, by the State, for the payment of the County debt in said year." It will thus be seen that a very large share of the payments that were required by the "Two per Cent." bill to be made out of the taxes collected this year, are, by this trick of legislation, turned over to the bond-issuing bureau to be added to the permanent debt of the City. The total amount of these payments no one can tell, but it appears that even the gas bills of past years have been left unpaid in order that the Ring might have more money to divide among themselves. CONNOLLY has never told the public how much was due for gas on the 1st of January, 1871, but in his last "statement" we find, among the payments for July, one item of $212,566 85 under the head of "Consolidated debt fund—pay of gas bills in arrear." There may be, and probably are, a dozen more bills still in arrear.

But the greatest fraud to be perpetrated on our tax-payers, under cover of this "Consolidated Debt" act, is yet to be told. As before stated, we have an inkling of it, for the first time, in CONNOLLY'S statement for July. In all his previous statements he has taken special pains to impress upon the public that the "Revenue Bonds" which he classed under the head of "temporary debt" were issued only in anticipation of the taxes to be collected this year, and were to be redeemed out of those taxes as soon as collected. But in his July statement, while still trying to keep up the deception, he admits in his comments that $6,313,000 of these Revenue bonds are to be "redeemed from the proceeds of the consolidated debt loan," and refers, for authority to do this, to "Chapter 322, laws of 1871." Now this "Chapter 322, laws of 1871," is the identical Consolidated Debt act; and the only authority it gives him to pay off the revenue bonds by converting them into consolidated debt bonds, is contained in the extract from the law above quoted. It gives him the same authority to pay off all the revenue bonds in this way that it does to pay the $6,313,000. The July statement shows that CONNOLLY has already issued $23,700,700 of these REVENUE bonds, in anticipation of this year's taxes. The total amount which the "Two per Cent." Tax Levy permits to be raised this year by taxation is twenty-three millions of dollars. He has full authority, therefore, under the Consolidated act (and it is evident he intends to exercise it) to convert the entire amount of this year's taxes into a permanent debt, and thus leave the twenty-three million, when it is collected, to be distributed among his "Ring" confederates, or applied to the perpetuation of their power.

In the light of these facts, what has PETER COOPER and the other gentlemen who were betrayed into supporting the "two per cent." fraud, to say about the imposition practiced upon them? Can they continue to put faith in the "Ring," or in their purchased tool, SANDS? Instead of the City and County Government being supported the present year from a two per cent. tax on the property, it would be easy to show that the expenditures, including stealings, for the year 1871 will amount to *nearly seven per cent.* of the real and personal property of the City and County. The special appropriations authorized by the last Legislature, for which the bonds of the City are to be issued, amount to over twenty millions of dollars. The Revenue bonds, which are to be converted into a permanent debt, have already been issued to the extent of $23,700,000. The principal of the debt falling due this year, together with the old gas bills, and the City's quota of the bounty debt, (all of which should have been paid out of this year's taxes,) will probably amount to ten millions of dollars more. Add to these sums the twenty-three millions of dollars to be raised under the "Two per Cent." bill, and we have $75,700,000 as the amount to be disposed of by the "Ring" in 1871—or nearly seven per cent. of the total valuation of property in the City and County.

The Hare's Nest at the Post.

The *Evening Post* may fairly claim the credit of inventing more cock-and-bull stories than all the other papers in the City put together. When there is no news, it sits down and makes some. The number of times it has positively announced that Secretary FISH had resigned is past counting. Its readers, however, must remember that for upward of a twelvemonth it has been stating every other week that the "resignation of Mr. FISH had been sent in." Of course this statement, like the prediction of a man's death, is bound to come true some day or other; but the *Post* has never had any excuse whatever for making it.

Tired of letting its imagination play round the Secretary of State, it now sets to work experimenting upon the TIMES. On Saturday it published an elaborate story about this journal having come to an understanding with Mr. TWEED for the establishment of a hybrid sort of Government in the City after the retirement of HALL and CONNOLLY. It is weary work to have to contradict such stories at all, but many people believe that the *Evening Post* is still under the direction of Mr. BRYANT, and this gives its assertions an importance which they would not possess if the real facts were known. It may, therefore, be advisable to state that in the *Post's* rigmarole about us on Saturday there is not one word of truth from beginning to end—that it is all sheer invention, and that the person who wrote the article is what a distinguished journalist, farmer, and candidate for the Presidency, would call a "liar"—but as we like to "keep cool" we will not use strong language. Nevertheless, the writer in the *Post* is unquestionably the thing described by that word. The TIMES has not consulted with anybody as to the future of the City Government, it has made no "arrangements" whatever, it is perfectly free and unfettered, and it desires only to secure an honest Government for the City and to turn the rogues out. Our support shall be given to any men, Democrats or Republicans, whose character before the public affords a satisfactory guarantee that they will act in good faith and refrain from stealing. We are happy to say that we have had no communication whatever with Mr. TWEED, directly or indirectly, and indeed our knowledge of him is chiefly derived from the *World*, TWEED'S organ, which says that he is a dishonest bankrupt and a swindler. If the *World* does not know the private character of its own patrons, who should?

We must depend upon our readers' common sense and spirit of justice to deal with the innumerable reports which are circulated about us by the Tammany organs. Since they cannot disprove the *facts* we allege against their masters, they are obliged to fall back upon abuse of us—and of that we do not complain. But we can scarcely be expected to contradict all the silly stories which are set afloat, while it appears to be necessary to take one as an example now and then and crush it. The *Post* we charge with bringing forward a false statement. The truth is that the *Post* is at heart a Tammany paper, although now and then an article creeps into its columns which squints the other way. There are many reasons why it should support Tammany—among others, a sort of fellow feeling for men like HALL and CONNOLLY which naturally exists in the *Post* office. It is a very curious fact that men who have been charged with misappropriating the public money sympathize with anybody whom they happen to see in the same "scrape."

Poor Pay, Poor Preach.

The investigation made by order of the Secretary of the Treasury into the circumstances connected with the explosion of the *Westfield's* boiler has been so thorough that the Coroner's inquest can hardly bring any new facts to light. The result is confusing and unsatisfactory—a mass of conflicting opinions from men, some of whom are able and competent, and most of whom are supposed to be scientific or practical. One point, however, has been brought out with very unpleasant clearness—that the official inspection of boilers, although not quite useless, cannot be relied upon as a trustworthy test of soundness. Hydrostatic pressure, which is chiefly relied upon in these inspections, fails to test the resisting strength of the boiler-plates to steam pressure. Steam finds out weak places, and bursts open concealed fissures which the hydraulic press fails to detect.

But it is to another important fact revealed by the investigation that we direct attention at present. It is manifest that the inspectors, as a body, are entirely without scientific training or scientific knowledge. They are ignorant of well-established facts and theories with regard to the production and operation of steam and the working of the steam-engine. More than this, they do not appear to know, or at least to comprehend, the operation of the elementary physical facts and laws which control the action of the terrible power which man has made his servant. Of the real meaning of atmospheric pressure and hydrostatic pressure they seem to know little, and of the way—the scientific way—of calculating and apportioning those pressures, they know nothing. As to a scientific knowledge of the action of expansive forces, or of the strength of materials, they are as ignorant of them as of the procession of the equinoxes. About all these matters they all seem, in the words of one of them, to be able only to "make an examination and rely upon their judgment." A calculation based upon established laws and formulas is not only beyond their powers, but something as to the necessity of which they have yet to be instructed.

This is no new revelation to those who were acquainted with the composition of the Boards of Steam-boat and Boiler Inspectors. The examination and licensing of all the steam-boats in the United States is committed to a body of men distributed over the country at the various principal seaboard and inland ports, and who are known as the Local Boards of Inspectors. These are the men who do the actual work of inspection, and the examination and licensing of engineers. Upon their knowledge of the force and action of steam, the construction of boilers, the strength of materials and the working of the steam-engine, upon their faithful discharge of their duty, their firmness in resisting the tempting offers of rich steam-boat owners—depend the safety of all those that travel by water. And now, what do our readers think is the pay of these men, who have so grave a responsibility, who are exposed to such temptations, and who should have such thorough knowledge of their business, both scientific and practical? From twelve to eighteen hundred dollars a year. Is it reasonable to expect much scientific knowledge and incorruptible integrity, combined with daily labor, on those terms? Have we a right to demand all the cardinal virtues, and a thorough scientific education, for eighteen hundred a year? Why, men do better than that by running fishing-boats to the Cholera Banks, by lightering for the incorruptible Health Officer of the port, or by doing nothing for the still more incorruptible Government of the City.

This is not all, however. These Local Boards are under the direction of Supervising Inspectors. The whole country is divided into nine districts, in each of which there is a Supervising Inspector. These form the Board of Supervising Inspectors, which meets once a year, discusses the whole subject of steam-boat navigation, and prepares a report to the Secretary of the Treasury, in which recommendations are made which often pass into laws. These men, there being only nine of them, have vast regions under their supervision, over which they are obliged to travel; they are the superior officers and the guides and counselors of the Local Inspectors—and these men, nine picked men of the country, who certainly should be masters in their profession, thoroughly trained in science and in practice, what is their pay? $2,300 a year. Now, is it not just a little bit absurd that we should assign such salaries to such positions as these, and then make an ado when we find they are not filled by men of scientific acquirement and inflexible integrity? And yet more; these men, particularly those of the higher grade, are removable at the caprice of the appointing power, or at the dictation of an influential member of Congress. It is a fact that the Supervising Inspector of this most important district has been changed three times within the last eighteen months, and, we believe, not upon charges of incompetency or corruption. In places subject to such vicissitudes, can we look for scientific men of high character? The Board of Supervising Inspectors, at least, should be composed of men with a thorough scientific knowledge of their business. Such men should be well paid, and be reasonably secure of their positions, and not feel that they are likely to be thrown over at a month's notice, during their best years, and cast aside like a worn-out shoe when they grow old. The truth is, that this steam-boat inspection is a characteristic example of the wretched and rotten condition of our whole civil service. When we appoint men for their fitness, and not for political favor, when we pay them what they are worth, and increase their pay moderately every five years, they remain in the public employment, and secure them of a retiring pension after a certain term of service, we shall be well and faithfully served; and until then we shall not deserve such service, but to have for our poor pay, poor preach.

The Early Bird.

There are a good many rejoinders to the proverb about the early bird getting the worm, one of which is that it is not absolutely necessary to have a worm—that nobody wants it, and that upon the whole life can be spent in tolerable comfort without a worm. This reply goes straight to the point. When people preach about early rising, they ought to be told to do it if they like, but to let other people do as they like also. The *Spectator* recently had a very sensible article on the subject. It is a pity that hotel-keepers at the sea-side and elsewhere do not lay its lessons to heart. The greatest drawback attending out-of-town excursions from Saturday to Monday consists in the unearthly hours at which a poor tired-out wretch is obliged to get up in the morning. On Saturday night the merry-makers in the house "keep it up" till very late, and then make as much noise in the passages as they can on their way to bed—hailing each other in loud tones, or screaming out messages from room to room. The next morning you will find that there is no sleep to be had after 6 o'clock. On Monday morning, before 5 o'clock, there is a tremendous rumpus all over the house, as if everybody had gone mad—a thumping at doors and a clatter along the passages enough to wake the dead. By the time the excursionist returns to town, he is a great deal more tired than when he went away, and wishes he had spent Sunday quietly and like a Christian in his own house.

All this talk about early rising is moonshine. The habit of turning out of bed in the middle of the night suits some people—let them enjoy it. But it is folly to lay down a general rule upon the subject. Some men are fit for nothing all day after they have risen early in the morning. Their energies are deadened, their imaginations are heavy, their spirits are depressed. It is said you can work so well in the morning. *Some* people can—but others can work best at night; others, again, in the afternoon. Long trial and experiment form the only conclusive tests upon these points. As for getting up early because Prof. Gammon has written letters to the papers proving the necessity of it, let no one be goose enough to do it. We all know the model man, aged eighty: "I invariably rise at 5; I work three hours; take a light breakfast—namely, a cracker and a punch of salt—work five hours more; never smoke, never drink anything but barley-water, eat no dinner, and go to bed at 6 in the evening." If anybody finds that donkeyfied sort of life suit him, by all means let him continue it. But few people would care to live to eighty on those terms. If a man cannot get all withered and crumpled up on easier conditions than those, it is almost as well that he should depart before he is a nuisance to himself and a bore to everybody else. School-boys, and young people generally, ought to get up early, for it is found that nine-tenths of them can stand it, and it does them good. But let no one torture himself with the thought that he could have been twice as good a man as he is if he had risen every morning at day-light. The habit would kill half of us in less than five years.

Quarantine Extortions—Combination Necessary.

While our municipal rulers, by their wholesale plunder of the Treasury, are threatening the City with bankruptcy, destroying its credit at home and abroad, and driving capital and business from its limits, another set of harpies, in full sympathy with them, is preying upon the commerce of the port, and threatens, at no distant day, to drive the shipping away from our docks to an extent that will reduce New-York to the second or third commercial port in the Union. The extortions practiced by the present Health Officer, and by the Harbor-masters appointed on the advent of the Democratic Party to power in this State, are so far in excess of anything hitherto known as to make all previous incumbents of those offices appear moderate, and even liberal, in comparison. And yet Dr. SWINBURNE, who preceded Dr. CARNOCHAN in the Health Office, is reported to have amassed a fortune of over half a million dollars during the time he held the position. Dr. CARNOCHAN has now held the office about fifteen months, and at the rate he is going on he bids fair to rival TWEED, SWEENY, CONNOLLY and HALL in the magnificence of his bank account by the time his term expires. There appears to be no limit to the extortions which the Health Officer may impose upon the commerce of the port, except what he sees fit to place upon his own greed and rapacity. The whole system is rotten, and the laws regulating the duties and fees of Health Officer and Harbor-masters need a thorough overhauling.

The reason why the abuses have not been remedied long before this is because there has been no public spirit, no unity of action, and no combined effort among our merchants to bring about a reform. Owing to the same inaction and lack of co-operation, our tax-payers have suffered themselves to be plundered year after year by a "Ring" of thieves, when they had the remedy in their own hands. Instead of combining together to protect themselves in a body, and render a service to the whole community, each individual tax-payer has only looked after himself, and tried to get his own taxes reduced, and to make the best terms he could with the robbers. In the same way, our shipping merchants, instead of uniting together and resisting the extortions of these official harpies, who are ruining the commerce of the City, have sought only to escape from their clutches with as little fleecing as possible, leaving their neighbor to take care of himself. There has not been a time within ten years when the shipping merchants of this City, by united action, could not have secured the requisite legislation at Albany to protect their own interests, and put a stop to the Quarantine and other extortions at this port. As the *Shipping List*, which has often called their attention to the subject, says in its last number: "Cordial co-operation and determined action on the part of the business men of this City would probably release them from the grasp and greed of the corrupt gang who exact unlawful tribute to the extent of millions annually from the commerce of this port."

For years past the business men and capitalists of this City have been warned of the necessity of taking a more active part in the politics and legislation of the City and State. They have suffered the warning to go unheeded, until now they find themselves surrounded by a gang of thieves and adventurers who have their hands on every man's purse, and who are mortgaging the entire property, industry, and commerce of the City, to satisfy their own greed and perpetuate themselves in power. The time has at last come when business and capital must take a hand in public affairs to save themselves from bankruptcy and ruin. The opportunity was never more favorable than now. Will they embrace it?

Report of the Insurance Department.

We have received advance sheets of the report of the Superintendent of the Insurance Department upon life and casualty insurance business in the State of New-York. As yet, the text of the fire report has not made its appearance, and unless it is fuller and more specific than the life report, now at hand, there is no great necessity for its appearing at all.

The Superintendent must have been so occupied with his convention as to have had no time to devote to writing such a report upon the life insurance interests of the State as the public expects and the subject demands. And as matters stand, the Massachusetts department is depended upon to furnish the companies and the community with what is required, by way of analysis, deduction, and suggestion, respecting the life insurance business of last year. It is to be regretted that, after a lapse of more than six months since the companies rendered their statements, this meagre rivulet of text should represent all that the Superintendent has to say on a question in which seven hundred thousand persons are interested to the amount of two billion dollars.

The twenty-four pages which form the text of Mr. MILLER'S life report are rather remarkable for what they omit than for what they contain. Following them, indeed, are several tables containing the condensed figures of the companies' annual statements, but in the preliminary text one looks in vain for anything like an analysis of the present condition of the companies, or for any other practical views upon the great problem of life insurance. The larger part of the report is taken up with quotations from the Superintendent's report of last year, and with the documentary history of the Great Western and Farmers' and Mechanics' failures, all of which were published in the papers months ago, and could hardly be deemed worth reproducing here. The omission of all memoranda respecting the numerous examinations made by Mr. MILLER, during the year, of life companies whose condition suggested inquiry is particularly to be regretted. The public are entitled to know all about these examinations and their results, and we submit that it would prove as important information as that which tells the story of the two companies which actually failed under an investigation. For instance, why are we not placed in possession of the results of Mr. MILLER'S examination of the Anchor, Craftsmen's, Hope, Knickerbocker, Merchants', Metropolitan, National, New-Jersey, and other companies? Not only is no information given on the subject, but no definite reference whatever is made to the fact that these companies were examined at all. We therefore must consider the report remarkable for its negative features.

As we gave months ago the figures representing the situation of the life insurance business at the close of 1870, we need not reproduce them from Mr. MILLER'S report at this late day. It is only necessary, therefore, to draw upon the text for what little of novelty or suggestiveness it may present. Sad to say, the Superintendent charges that the "officers of some companies are not sufficiently careful to be strictly correct in their statements." This is a pretty grave accusation, considering the fact that it involves a charge of perjury, and, not being specific, lies at the door of every one of the offices. Again, we are told that "there have been some instances of dishonest diversion of companies' funds." This, too, is one of those vague charges whose very vagueness is calculated to alarm. Why not give the names of the guilty ones in these cases, instead of thus slinging a slanderous insinuation into the very midst of the circle? It will hardly answer to say that "public policy does not seem to demand" the publication of the facts, for the retort is a natural one. Why excite public suspicion and distrust by vague charges?

Reference is made to the British Commercial and International Companies, both of which have been estopped from operating here, and have been for a year in the hands of receivers. And finally, a brief statement respecting the insurance convention of last May, and an exhibit of the amount of securities deposited by registering companies, (the only table comprised in the text,) closes this very unsatisfactory report, which will content neither the companies nor the public, and which certainly will not add much to its writer's fame.

MINOR TOPICS.

Nothing has yet been done for the arrangement of traffic in West-street, Barclay, Vesey, Murray, and other streets in the same quarter. The ferry-boats will this morning discharge thousands of passengers, and they will be left to fight their way through heaps of rotten fruit and garbage, and across roads completely blocked up by vehicles. How long is this to go on? The condition of Fulton Market, again, is enough to breed a pestilence in the City. Cannot the authorities be induced to turn their attention to this subject, or are they still wholly occupied in inspecting the new Court-house?

Westward the star of Tammany takes its way. What last heard from it was rumored in Rocky Mountains, and was shining with pleasing splendor on the community of Montana. In that Territory the Democrats enjoy almost undisputed supremacy, there being only one Republican in the Lower House of the Legislature, and none in the Council. The Treasurer, a Democrat, refuses to allow his books to be inspected according to the legal Treasurer, while one of the County Treasurers, being detected in peculation, coolly casts his bond from the Clerk's office, and decamped. These circumstances must be regarded as showing that the Democracy of Montana is of a remarkably genuine description.

On the whole, we should say Cleveland was a bad place to get sick in. A Mrs. WARLING, wife of a Cincinnati tradesman, reports that being taken sick while passing through Cleveland, she was turned away from her hotel; she went to a hospital where she was refused; escaping into the streets, she was pursued as "crazy" by a policeman and a crowd that encountered their horror of insanity by discharging pistols at her; finally arrested and shut up in a cell, her husband, accidentally discovering her, rescued her. The tale is told in detail by the *Cincinnati Commercial*, and reads like a chapter from one of READE'S novels in which the plot turns on a charge of insanity.

Mr. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS is not easily cowed. A short time since, the *World*, followed by a pack of Southern journals, undertook in defence of the Vice-President of the Confederacy by saying that it was of no consequence what he held to now, he would support the Democratic candidate in 1872. To which the cautious veteran replies:

"How this will turn out, if we are to live, time and events will determine. We make no hasty or rash promises for the future."

This looks awkward; but Mr. STEPHENS goes on to make a definite threat of "bolting." He says:

"Of one thing the *World*, however, may be assured, and that is, we shall never support, by counsel or vote, either any one of the actual perpetrators of arbitrary frauds attempted to be imposed upon the people of the country, in the matter of the *so-called* amendments to the Constitution, or any one of the *accessories after the fact* to those most monstrous outrages."

The Democracy, so far as national policy is concerned, will, therefore, be placed between two fires; the North will not stand reaction, the South will not submit to progress.

There seems to be, according to the cable dispatches, increasing opposition to what is called "lengthening the term" of M. THIERS. In point of fact, however, the proposition is to enlarge the power now exercised by M. THIERS, and to fix for the first time the duration of his office, which by the terms of its original establishment was to end with the choice of a definitive form of Government. It is difficult, in the light of such information as is accessible, to appreciate the wisdom of a three years term. That one year should have been claimed as a proper time for the country to take us which to conclude the form of its permanent Government would not seem unreasonable, nor, considering the immense prestige of M. THIERS, is it likely that so much time would have been cut the patience of France with his Government. But to face a substantially free opposition Press for three years, with no more solid basis of power than its delegation by an Assembly elected under the peculiar circumstances surrounding the crisis of the present one, is an act of great boldness. The French people are likely to end by regarding it as an act of suspicious ambition also.

For eight weeks past a portion of the congregation of a Catholic church in the City of Hudson, in this State, has succeeded in preventing the priest, Father O'SULLIVAN, from officiating. We do not pretend to doubt the justice of their objections to their priest, but they have been associated with great firmness. The result is that yesterday the rebellious congregation attained a substantial triumph. A priest from Albany, sent by Bishop CONROY, arrived at Hudson, procured the vestments and chalice from O'SULLIVAN'S house, and performed mass. It is announced that O'SULLIVAN will be replaced this week by some other priest. This is the second time only, if we remember correctly, that the administration of a Catholic church in this country has been destroyed by the laity in opposition to the clergy.

The other day we were treated to a statement that Earl RUSSELL had been appointed arbitrator under the Treaty of Washington, and some of our journals indulged in lively pictures of the meeting between him and his old-time antagonist, Mr. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS. The fact that Earl RUSSELL was the author of the whole trouble, and that he treated the question of the treaty in the House of Lords with no little show of vanity and with a good deal of foolish chattiness, made the statement improbable. The one by which it is followed, that the appointment has been given to Chief-Justice COCKBURN, is hardly less so. The case, the position and the present engagements of the Chief-Justice are all opposed to it. It will be remembered that the famous Tichborne case is before his Court, and that it is adjourned to next November.

BISMARCK thinks he does not need a double-headed council, half Protestant and half Catholic, to advise on religious matters. He has therefore abolished the two sections of the Ministry of Public Worship, which have existed for twenty and thirty years respectively. It is well understood that this is a direct advertisement to the Catholic clergy that the Roman Church, as it now exists, cannot and will not be trusted with the power it possessed previous to the Vatican Council. The State resumes the authority it had parted with, and will itself decide what constitutes a Catholic in Prussia. In this direction it has gone so far as to hand over a disputed church in Breslau to a priest whom the Prince Bishop had declared excommunicated. Probably to this decided action it was due that the Pope "rose to explain," last week, that he meant no interference with the rights of European monarchies. At least one monarchy evidently intends to put it out of his power to do any harm, even if he does mean it.

Hildise Bund Picnic.

The Hildise Bund Central Committee met yesterday at Drumatic Hall, in Houston-street, to complete the arrangements for their annual picnic, which will take place at Hamilton Park, today. The festival will commence at 2 P. M., and will consist of a procession, an oration by Mr. EHRLING, the President of the organization, illuminations, and other festivities in the evening. The Hildise Bund is a life insurance combination on an extensive scale, having above eighty branch associations.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Gossip from Long Branch, Saratoga and Newport.

The Season at the Branch—The Races at Saratoga—Kingfisher's Troubles—A Rambler's Experiences.

LONG BRANCH.

Everybody Dull and Disappointed—The Metropolitan Visitors Disappearing—The Girls of the Period—Billiards, Bowls, and Pistol Practice—The Season a Failure—Interesting Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Long Branch, Saturday, Aug. 12, 1871.

Shakespeare's best fool remarked, when he arrived at the forest of Ardennes, that when he was at home he was in a better place. Some such thoughts flitted across my own mind when I got out of the char-a-banc that brings the victims from the depot to the Continental. The hotel seemed to spread out indefinitely to a horrible length; there was a numerous band playing for dear life in front, the trumpet and the bass drum far ahead of the others; there was a crowd of idlers sauntering on the long piazza, and a group of children were playing croquet on the lawn undismayed by the vehemence of the musicians, and there was a swarm of colored citizens, brush in hand, eager to pounce upon your modest valise, and to dust the unhappy owner's Summer suit. When I stepped on the piazza, and looked at the bright throng of pleasure-seekers, I observed with dismay a look of resignation, or even passive woe, in the faces of the men, and the ladies had an expression of angry discontent that was unmistakable. The very first man that saluted me explained the matter.

"You see," he said, "this is the dullest season that the Branch has ever known. It is not that there are no people here, for the place has been crowded again and again. Even now it is moderately filled. But the good folks who are here all come from the country, from Philadelphia, from St. Louis, from Chicago, from Utica, Syracuse, and heaven knows where else. The ladies anticipated a glorious time and prepared gorgeous toilettes. They intended outshining the New-York belles, and slaying our brightest youths and most eligible *partis*, right and left. They come here and find nobody but country people like themselves. The dashing swells of the Metropolis are gone—I don't know where, but they're not here."

"Indeed!" I remarked, as my friend paused for breath. "Yes, Sir, it's a fact. During race-week, of course, there was a different element, but then the gay folks who dashed around had little eccentricities which shocked these quiet-going people; and I believe that they felt relief more than sorrow when all the turfmen and betting women flocked to Saratoga. Sir, I give you my word, the place is as dull as a ditch."

And so, indeed, I find it. From daybreak to sunset the guests at the Continental decline the verb "I am weary; thou art weary; he is weary; we are all weary." There is no disguising the fact that the season is an absolute failure. There is, of course, the sea bathing, but nobody comes for that. Of all the thousands in the place not a hundred go into the sea. There is driving, but the carriages are expensive, and there is no place to drive to. The only bit of scenery affording any pleasure is away off at Seabright, where there is a long low spur of hills, picturesquely wooded, and dotted with turreted villas. Our great resource is to walk up and down the piazza, to watch the children playing croquet and the ladies in the bowling alley. It is an axiom that where there is a bowling alley there the girls of the period will be gathered together. The Continental offers no exception to the general rule. There is a party of fashionable girls here from the City who wear dashing toilets half in anger at the wasted display, half in vindictive triumph over their country cousins. It is amusing to watch them in the ten-pin alley. They are surrounded by country beaux whom they are training to do the amiable in the absence of the real article. These throng around them, select their bowls and keep the score. The daughters of the period preserve their characteristic attitude. The body is bent forward, the arms half extended and the hands dangling down in utter helplessness, as if existence cost a visible effort. In a moment the fair creature so languid is called to bowl. Her attentive country cavalier presents the bowl. She accepts it with faint grace. Then in half a minute she sends it flying with such strength and dexterity that the entire set of pins are strewn upon the frame. Immediately the body falls forward as if the spine were broken, the hands droop again, and the young lady who has just exhibited the force of a coal-heaver looks as if she could not possibly stand without support.

The girls of the period are also great billiardists and pistol shots. They practice continually, to the great glee of the proprietors, for without them their resorts would be almost deserted. Indeed, when they are not there the billiard man often covers the tables. There is a young gentleman of fourteen who sometimes plays. He is a junior member of the Fat Men's Association, weighs 200 pounds, and has a father who weighs over 320. When the two play together, which occasionally happens, there is always an admiring circle, for they are without exception the worst players that ever handled a cue, and their adipose condition makes them miscue at every other stroke.

Wandering in utter despair from the billiard-room, I come to the parlor. It is long, handsomely furnished, and abundantly lighted. A few men are crowded away in one corner, discussing the City finances, and squabbling whether the City debt is a hundred millions or a hundred and fifty millions. Groups of ladies are gathered here and there, and occasionally two chairs close together betoken the progress of a flirtation. There is a piano of Boston make, and some atrocious music, around which swarm a troop of school girls. They take turns to play their exercises, or what they can remember of "Home Sweet Home," with variations. Really these young creatures are merciless. I stroll out to escape the misery, and find the same children playing croquet, and the same people walking up and down with discontent and passive misery on their countenances.

I stroll on to the beach. Here there is a crowd, and probably some excitement. A man emerges from the midst of the group clad in a suit of India-rubber. He plunges into the foaming surf, and, turning on his back, propels himself slowly forward by turning his arms in a backward and circular direction. Presently he emerges, and makes a short speech, the pith of which is that he will give fifty dollars to any one who will put on that armor and succeed in getting his head under water. Ladies will not be denied the privilege of an attempt. Nobody responds, however, and the majority look as if they had been concentrating their energies for years to keep their heads above water.

All of Long Branch that caters to the traveling public is strung along the beach in view of the ocean. The excellent road is fairly thronged with carriages belonging to the cottagers. Happy cottagers! They have home plus the bathing and the sea-air. We unfortunate ones have bathing and the sea-air minus home. We stand and gaze at them and their teams, and some of us I fear either break the tenth commandment outright, or touch it nearly. But nothing can better illustrate the immense progress of Long Branch as a watering-place than this great cavalcade of admirable teams. The example of the President has had a marked influence upon the social life of the place. The number of cottagers has greatly increased, and those unpleasant people who essayed to lead the *ton* have been quietly but unmistakably put back in their places.

There is quite a pleasant footpath along the margin of the cliffs, but it is very dangerous to absent-minded people, for it has no railing, and the soil is very soft, detaching constantly in huge crumbles. I chose this road on my way to observe life at the West End Hotel, and noticed with pleasure that there are some attempts at building a sea wall, though I doubt whether the scale adopted will prove of service. I found the West End Hotel better patronized than the Continental. The numbers were not absolutely greater, but the guests were permanent, not transient, and they were moreover of a distinctly superior class. There were many New-Yorkers, and many families from other large cities, all of whom were leading members of society. I believe that this is due, not to the management nor to the *cuisine* of this hotel, but its proximity to the cottages has done the business. The good folks who occupy its rooms know many occupants of cottages, and desire to be within moderate walking distance of their friends, and the West End Hotel is a mile and a half nearer to the cottages than the Continental. There are, of course, some cottages in other directions. Mr. Laird, of the Mansion House, has quite a pretty one near the depot, and Helmbold has or had another in rear of the United States Hotel. But the Hoey cottage, Chamberlain's, the Club-house, the President's, Chanfrau's, and all the best are up by the West End.

This fine hotel can hardly be said to front on the ocean. Its grand piazza looks toward the west, but this really is no disadvantage. It used to be considered at Brighton, in by-gone days, that the rooms which commanded a full view of the sea ought to bring a double price, and indeed I know of no better way to spend an idle hour than to watch the sea. The rolling waves advance in long lines crested with white foam. Swiftly they rush toward the beach as if they would overwhelm all nature. But in mid career there is a hesitation, a pause for half a second, and the great walls of sea-water curl and topple over in magnificent confusion, and with a tremendous roar. Back they go defeated and sobbing with a low moan to renew the attack and to be again repulsed forever and forever. This is when you are close to the beach. If you are far away, perched on some bluff miles off, there seems to be no furious charging, no desperate contest between the sands and the sea. On the contrary all seems peaceful, and the white tongues of the surf lick the throat of the shore in abject devotion.

This is all very well for an hour or so, but after that it becomes monotonous. Therefore, a sea view is not so absolute a necessity as it was supposed. The jolly folks enjoying themselves give their minds up to half a dozen various frivolities without remorseful memories of the deep blue mystery. Young ladies who on the first day would do nothing but wander on the beach, spout Byron, and heave deep sighs, get over that in twenty-four hours, and play at croquet, tease the piano, and flirt with eligibles, without taking even a look at the grand old ocean. So the partial want of a sea view does not trouble the West Enders much.

The first cottage from the hotel front belongs to a Mr. Myers. The next is the Club-house, kept by the famous John Chamberlin. Mr. Myers told me in confidence that he thought he should have to sell out. In the sultriest weather he is obliged to keep all his doors locked, because sporting men from the country will mistake his place for the Club-house. They come in, nod to Mrs. Myers, throw themselves carelessly on the sofa, and cry out, "Hello! how's Johnny? Got anything to drink." Now, this is very mortifying. Only the other evening, as he was seated at supper, a dilapidated specimen walked in, took a seat, and asked for brandy and water. He had helped himself to half a chicken before he could be made to understand that Mr. Chamberlain's cottage was the next on the right hand. The Club-house is a sumptuous place, and one of the sights of Long Branch. Everybody goes to see it, staid country deacons and all. They look with intense curiosity at the faro spread, the roulette table and the baccarat board; they accept the hospitality which Chamberlain offers to every visitor, and then they go away, holding up their hands at the horrible depravity of "them New-Yorkers." If a visitor's book was kept at the Club-house, and everybody had to sign it who went there, it would contain some very pretty signatures. It must be said, in justification of the numerous visitors to the tiger's den, that very many come not to gratify morbid curiosity, but to see the frescoing, which is very beautiful, and the inlaid buffet. This was made for Henry Meiggs, the millionaire of Peru, an account of whose wealth and enterprise appeared lately in the Times. At that time he was a banker of San Francisco. When the buffet arrived, he had eloped, and it was sold at auction to a dealer, who disposed of it to Chamberlain. It is a beautiful piece of workmanship, being adorned with numerous designs in inlaid wood. These are so splendidly wrought, both in color and exactness of shadows, that they have a pitch of relief seldom realized by oil colors. I opened this splendid buffet, and was immediately reminded of the gorgeous mausoleum that hides decaying flesh and crumbling bones. This superb effort of taste and skill contained on the inside a whisky bottle, half full; some packs of cards, a dice-box, and a card covered with figures, used in some way by faro-players to mark the chances of the game.

SARATOGA.

The Races—Great Rush of Visitors—Kingfisher's Troubles—How He "Went Wrong"—Gossip About Longfellow.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Saratoga Springs, Saturday, Aug. 12, 1871.

Never in the history of this famous Summer resort has there been such an excitement as now agitates the hotel lobbies and lounging-spots. The Times has already published the fact that some dire calamity had happened to the celebrated horse *Kingfisher*, and that the race between him and *Longfellow* had been broken off. For two days mysterious hints were thrown out by certain gentlemen, inimical to the interests of the horse, that something had happened. Inquiries made at the stable met with still more mysterious answers. The close-mouthed stable-men and lads replied only in pantomime. Today I and a friend stragetically obtained a view of the animal and a few words from the stable superintendent. Mr. Belmont gave orders some time ago to keep out all intruders. Such we undoubtedly were, but fortunately we found the "Boss" in a most complaisant mood. From his pocket he produced a bunch of keys, and at his bidding an agile African led out the famous *Kingfisher*. As he stepped over the door-sill there was a tremulousness in the fore feet and a general shrinking of the body, which was painfully perceptible to us. From a point about one inch below the knees to the top of the fetlocks the legs were swathed in bandages, and the odor of some pungent liniment at once filled the air. After considerable evasion, we were told that the injuries were serious. The facts are that on Thursday morning, as the horses were taking their usual training exercise, *Kingfisher* suddenly drooped and staggered in his fore legs; then a quiver, as though of pain, shook his body, and he limped badly. He was immediately taken to the stables, when it was ascertained that the tendons were strained, and that he could not run in the coming race, and would not soon, if ever, be able to resume his former speed. The poor creature frequently lifted up, and looked down at, his bandaged limbs with a pathetic expression and whinney.

There never was a finer display of really good horses as are here now, there being a grand total of ninety—all of them very superior animals. The greatest of them, of course, is *Longfellow*. This superb animal, in his clean linen-white sheet, pacing up and down under the grateful foliage of the pines and tamaracks, is more than beautiful. There is something in the bold face, and large fine eyes, and quick moving ears, that impresses you with the feeling that this horse has a nervous brain, and that *there* is the secret of his skill. It is skill that makes speed—of course, combined with muscular sinew and anatomical qualification. In his step he seems scarcely to press the sod with his feet, and moves without apparent effort. His appearance is the very embodiment of symmetry. Every muscle plays visibly under the glossy skin, and his nicely-poised head upon the delicate neck and plump shoulders is exceedingly graceful. I had an interesting interview with his owner, Mr. John Harper, the veteran Kentucky turfman. Mr. Harper is the proprietor of six thousand acres of land and a large number of equine and bovine live stock. He is nearly seventy years of age and a bachelor. His dress is exceedingly plain, and his entire appearance very like that of the late Henry Clay. I found him seated upon a bench in front of his stables busily engaged in mending a broken surcingle, and he gave me a brief history of his pet. *Longfellow* was sired by *Leamington*, dam *Nantura*. This year he won the Post Stakes, for all ages, at two mile heats, winning in two heats, and beating four others. At Lexington, Ky., this year he walked over the course, all other horses being withdrawn. He also won the Monmouth Gold Cup, valued at fifteen hundred dollars, at Long Branch. This was for all ages, and in it he beat *Helmbold*, *Regards* and *Preakness*, (time 4:41;) also the Saratoga Cup, for all ages, two and a quarter miles, easily beating *Kingfisher* in 4:02¾. *Longfellow* ran the first mile of this race in 1:40, (*Kingfisher* in about 1:41;) second mile in 1:53—making two miles in 3:33—and the last quarter mile of the race at the rate of 1:59. Mr. Harper says that he has loved horses ever since he was "a little shaver," and will until he dies. As he spoke, *Longfellow*, accompanied by *Littleton* and *Express*, came up, and gently placed his nose over Mr. Harper's shoulder, and acted very like a fondled child. The other horses followed suit, and were patted affectionately in return. This old gentleman sleeps in a nice, comfortable place near his pets. When he is absent, which is seldom, "Jimmy," a gray-haired assistant, remains. Four faithful colored men are also there at all hours. A trained watch-dog guards the door. Fifty thousand dollars in cash have been refused for *Longfellow*. *Littleton* has achieved great successes in Kentucky, having, at Lexington, won a two-mile heat in 3:34½. He is four years old. *Express* is but three years old; is light, graceful and quick, and has also met with fine success at the same place.

Longfellow has had such a great record, that he is feared, envied and admired by the horse-racing men. Of course the mishap to *Kingfisher* caused intense excitement; but there has been a great combination made to make a race against Mr. Harper's horse yet. *Helmbold* and *Harry Bassett* will enter the track, and their reputation is enough to promise a good struggle. The owner of *Helmbold* has offered a bet of ten thousand dollars that his horse will beat 7:30 in the forthcoming four-mile race, which is faster time than has yet been made on that track. Mr. Pryor, of England, has offered to place an English colt, with a stake of five thousand pounds sterling, against any American colt, in a one and one-half mile race. The proprietor of *Harry Bassett* will accept the challenge with twenty-five thousand dollars.

The great boat-race to come off in September on Saratoga Lake promises splendidly. The Ward brothers, of Poughkeepsie, have entered for the four-mile race and a single-scull contest. The English Tyne crew are expected also.

A very large influx of visitors is confidently expected; indeed it has already commenced. The hotels are becoming burdened with guests. Mail and telegraph orders for rooms are coming in with a rush since the recent hot days.

The springs are abundantly supplied with water, and many claim that the quality of the water this season is unusually excellent. The recent snake story has prevented a few nervous persons from drinking the Congress spring, though nearly all, however, have understood the joke.

NOTES BY A RAMBLER.

Mountain Air vs. Sea Breezes—Catskill—The Overlook—Mountain House—Newport and Narragansett Pier.

From Our Own Correspondent.

On the Wing, Wednesday, Aug. 9, 1871.

Many of the sweetest pleasures of life do come from contrasts. Here, at the neat, comfortable Hazard House, on Narragansett Pier, with the sound of the surf in our ears, and the cool, damp sea air breathing in upon us, and the great shimmering ocean stretching out illimitably before us, and a remembrance of yesterday's merry and delicious bath quickening our pulses, it is one of the pleasantest things in the world to shut our eyes as we lean back lazily and dreamily in these cushioned arm-chairs, and transport ourselves back to the grand old Catskills, where we were but a week ago.

In many respects Catskill seems to be a new discovery to the traveling public. The Prospect Park Hotel, which crowns a high hill at the entrance of the village, is so admirably placed and admirably kept that it attracts a throng of the best class of Summer tourists, and many families find it so comfortable and salubrious, and are so pleased with the various rides through the hill country which forms the charming interval between the village and the mountains, and with the boating on the Hudson and up the winding, emerald-banked, exquisite Catskill Creek, and with the extensive views commanded by the long, broad piazza, and by every window in the well-planned house, that they remain there the whole season; and a better place to stay in than the Prospect Park Hotel of Catskill I do not know. If there is a breeze stirring it fans you there. There is not a particle of malaria in the sweet, clear air. There are no mosquitoes. The fare is excellent and attractively served. A park of twenty-five acres surrounds the hotel. By noon the front piazza is in the shade, and all the afternoon the grassy level before it lies in the cool shadow of the house; and there are quiet walks along the river bank, winding through secluded woods, and beginning at almost a stone's throw from the grounds of the hotel. Roscoe Conkling and his family, Gen. Sherman, Gen. Burns, Loring Andrews and family, and many other well-known people, were there just before I left.

One of the attractions, if one might so speak, of Catskill is that it offers a convenient point from which to make excursions to the adjacent mountains. From Prospect Park, and from the Grant House in Jefferson—a mile distant from the Park—parties take carriages to the well-known Catskill Mountain House, to the picturesque Palensville Clove, to the Plattekill Ravine, to Green's Lake, and to the High Falls—all of them places of great interest, and within the limits of a day's ride, going and returning, from Catskill Village. This year a new attraction presents itself to those who have two days to spare, and a longer purse to draw upon, in the Overlook House. This Summer resort is evidently to be a great success, and is easily and economically reached by boat to Rondout, and cars to West Hurley, and then nine safe and pleasant miles by stage. I visited it last week, however, starting from Catskill, making a delightful drive of twenty-six miles, four of them over a curving, gradually ascending road 3,800 feet through and up the mountains, till we came out on the plateau on which the "Overlook" stands. The house is well built; the bed-rooms are large and well furnished; the table is excellent; the parlor spacious, and provided with a fine piano; the piazza broad and pleasant, and the view is magnificent. It is a unique view, combining the old "Mountain House" scene—the quiet valley of the Hudson, with its border of hills, and the distant mountains—and another, which reminds one of what he has looked down upon from Mount Washington. The house is built on the most southern height of the Catskill range, and faces almost due south. Before it and below it, a little to the west of south, is a vast assemblage of mountains confusedly crowded together, their summits presenting every conceivable outline, their shaggy sides densely wooded to the top; the green, motionless sublimities, peak behind peak, growing dimmer under the haze of distance; stretching away, like ocean waves in a mighty storm, apparently without limit. It is exceedingly beautiful; and with the variety given to the scene by atmospheric changes, one would never weary of it. The walks from the house, leading out along the mountain ledges and into the woods and ravines, and toward one or two lakes embosomed in the hills, are of the same general character as those with which the multitude of visitors at the deservedly popular Catskill Mountain House have become familiar. The precipices near the "Overlook" are wilder perhaps, and higher, and resemble those around "Schutt's Sunset Rock," from which you look down into the Palenville Close.

We learn that a bridle-path has already been planned over the fifteen miles between the two houses, and there will soon be good carriage roads connecting all the Catskill mountain resorts, as in the White Mountains, and the prosperity of the one will then only contribute to that of the others. There are thousands of travelers escaping from the hot and dusty cities every year, and desiring a change of scene and a change of air, who will visit these mountain hotels when assured that the route is pleasant and safe, and that the journey can be comfortably made at a reasonable expense.

It is like passing from the dream into another to take the Saratoga train from the Catskill Station, and the floating-palace which carries you to Newport, and the little steamer which at 5 o'clock in the morning runs across the bay, and brings you to Narragansett Pier in time for breakfast. The transition is so rapid, the scenes so thoroughly different, that you feel as if two or three days must have passed, instead of but part of one, to bring you into an atmosphere and a scene so diverse from that which you left but yesterday. Here most of the hills are but undulations, hardly higher than the ground-swells which heave the ocean in its calmest moods. The visitors of this place used to come chiefly from Providence, and then from Boston; but now they flock hither from all the great cities, and their dependencies. The genial and eloquent Bishop Clarke, of Rhode Island, has a Summer cottage, nestling between two of the largest hotels on Ocean-avenue, and a large, airy hall, which will hold five or six hundred, is thronged to hear him every Sabbath. Most of the hotels have croquet grounds, and in the afternoon present a gay spectacle—the grounds filled with the graceful, animated players, and the piazzas with spectators.

But the crown of every day is the bathing hour. The beach—of smooth, hard sand, sloping gradually, free from shells and pebbles, and curving like a sickle for a mile or more—is really unrivaled. Even that of Newport, which we have often enjoyed, will not compare with it. There is no sea-moss; there are no dangerous holes; there is no strong under-tow, and the water rolls in directly from the Atlantic pure as crystal, coming to the shelving shore in great green swells that curve over toward you in long, translucent masses, and blossoming into foam rush musically up the beach, mingling their shorish laughter with the merriment of the bathers. These bathers, after having made all manner of grotesque guys of themselves, dance in the water in groups and circles, and the swimmers plunge through the waves and strike out toward the smoother swells, and the children frolic where the surf strikes them knee-deep, and play together in the sand, and every body is exhilarated and bright-faced, and ready to laugh in the lovliest humor at his neighbor's mishaps. It is a charming scene.

The place is unusually sociable. Invitations are out almost every day for a gathering of the guests of as many of the houses as can be accommodated in the parlor of one or another of the hotels in the evening, and a sailing party in the *Snow-Flake*, or the delightful ride to Point Judith, (called "Pint Judy" by the old settlers here,) or a tea party on the picturesque rocks, or "a hop" to the music of a good band at Tower Hill, bring the visitors together and enliven the days and evenings of those who are unwearied youthful.

Ex-Gov. Sprague has expended some hundreds of thousands—as the advocate of the rights of the laboring classes should do—on a splendid mansion within rifle-shot of the bathing beach, surrounded by four or five hundred acres, which are being laboriously converted into lawn and garden and farm fields from wild land and marsh. The "palatial residence" looks like some large public building, and a lad who was riding with a party of us through the grounds the other day said, "There are so many towers that you can't see the house."

The venerable Dr. Hodge, of Princeton, is here, and on Sunday evenings gathers about him a parlor full to listen to his instructive exposition of some interesting passage of the Scriptures selected by himself. The Matthewson House, at which he is staying, like the Ocean House, the Hazard, and our neighbor across the way, the admirably-managed Maxson House, is situated a few rods back from the shore, and these houses all claim the advantage of more air, a wider view, and less fog. The Maxson and the Hazard, are within three minutes walk of the bathing beach, and both are thoroughly neat, with well furnished rooms of ample size, and a table with supplies in abundance, that one can reasonably desire. The prices range from fifteen to twenty dollars a week, according to the room. Many come here year after year, and we do not know a more satisfactory place to visit, if you love the sea, and enjoy bathing, and wish to have at will either a very quiet or a pleasantly social life in your days of recreation.

G. A. H.

The Sins of Tammany—A Western Democratic Paper on the Democratic Responsibility.

Western Democrats are not unaffected by the exposure of the Tammany frauds. We quoted a few days ago from the columns of the St. Louis *Dispatch*, a thorough Democratic paper, an expression of editorial opinion, which showed that there at least, there is no willingness to accept the responsibility of the acts of the Ring in this City. In its issue for Friday evening last, it has another article upon the subject. This paper has not yet reached us, but the following paragraph from it was telegraphed to the Cincinnati *Gazette*:

"The political power of the men indicated by the people of New-York seems to bar the way to their arrest. Politics there is the supreme power. The power is the Democratic Party. Are Tweed, Sweeny and Hall the party? Or are the people? The method is simple enough to free the party of the odium of such accusations, and can be made summary. If the law is not potential enough in New-York City to protect itself, and the Police and the Courts are mere tools of Tammany, and the law is absolutely a dead letter, then we can see only one remedy—the interference of the United States Marshal, backed by United States bayonets. If this is revolution against and coercion of a sovereign State, let it be called so and known to be so. It is revolution in the right direction. The National Democratic Party must not be jeopardized by the infamy of a monstrous slush Ring."

Keep Cool.

From the Bridgeport Daily Standard.

In New-York corruption seems to have been the order of the past, as its exposure is the order of the present. The Times having done noble work in bringing to light and holding up to contempt the terrible work of the rats of Tammany in the City "House that Jack built," now the *Tribune*, emulous of the honor thereby attained, and envious, too, perhaps, has lit upon the Health Officer, Dr. Carnochan, and given him such a blast as will either blow him into the middle of the next political week, or bring about a vigorous defense of his outraged honor. If one-half of the bad things which the *Tribune* says about this man are true, he is almost as bad as Tweed, and should be elected, (if he is not already,) a member of the Americus Club immediately. There is one noticeable fact about this war of the *Tribune* upon the Health Officer, viz.: it is calm and cool about it. Firm but mild, with more of sorrow than anger in its manner, it does not imitate the hot impetuosity of its contemporary, the Times, in its attack upon Tammany! We know that it can be vigorous without getting into a passion, and are pleased to see that no one is called a fool or a liar in the course of its really severe article upon the misdoings of the Health Officer. In this article, the only epithets used to characterize the man, or men, who have been, as it states, preying upon the merchants of New-York City, are the mild titles of "robbers," "pirates," "leeches," and "cormorants;" and when we compare this moderation with the terrible indelicacy of the Times, in calling the Tammany City officials thieves and swindlers, we are filled with admiration at the moderate and temperate tone of the *Tribune*, and we are constrained to admit this great change for the better—made since it took to lecturing the Times, upon the uselessness of using strong language. In its present mealy-mouthed condition, the *Tribune* reminds us of Byron's description of the pirate in *Don Juan*:

"He was as mild a mannered man
As ever scuttled ship or cut a throat."

We would not wager a button upon its keeping its dignity for over forty-eight hours, but as long as it is dignified and sets such an example of propriety, we must let it have all the honor that belongs to it, and not throw its previous reputation for excellence in bad language in its face. We are proud of the *Tribune*, when, as now, it is fearless and consistent, and as this same Dr. Carnochan is not, (probably,) a member of the Ring, we have no fear but that the *Tribune* will give him all the exercise he wants in defending his hide from its vigorous flagellations. We trust that the Times will observe this improvement, and appreciate the advantage of being at once severe but moderate in the use of epithets.

AMUSEMENTS.

Announcements and Notes.

Booth's Theatre will be opened to-night for the season. "Little Nell and the Marchioness" will be acted. Niblo's and the Olympic are closed until further notice. Wallack's is closed also, but can be visited on Wednesday evening, when the Fall entertainments will begin. The late arrival of Miss Lydia Thompson, and of the company intended to surround her, has made this brief recess unavoidable. Doubtless the delay will cause the inception of Mr. Wallack's regular season to be deferred for a week at least. No fresh engagements have been made for the company, which, as already noted, is lessened, thus far, by the withdrawal of Messrs. Williamson and Marlowe, and strengthened by the able services of Mr. Polk. It has been stated that Miss Madeline Henriques would form a part of the company of Wallack's this year. There is no foundation for this report. Miss Henriques will positively not appear....At Wood's, to-night, "A Life's Revenge" will be acted, with Mr. G. C. Boniface in the leading part....Monday, Sept. 4, has been chosen for the opening night of the Grand Opera-house.

BUFFALO DRIVING PARK.

The Detailed Account of the Last Day's Sport—Judge Brigham Wins the 2:40 Race, and is Sold for $30,000—Goldsmith Maid Beats her Former Record of 1869, and Trots the Fastest Three Consecutive Heats Ever Made—Time, 2:19 3-4, 2 19 1-4, 2 19.

The two important and interesting races at the Buffalo Driving Park, on Friday, are thus graphically described in detail by the *Commercial Advertiser* of that city:

THE 2:40 RACE.

The favorites for this race were the "two *Judges*," *Fullerton* and *Brigham*. During the day a rumor was spread—but we believe not generally credited—to the effect that the driver of *Brigham* had for a consideration agreed to "throw" the race in favor of *Fullerton*, but the result proved that if such had been the understanding, the matter had been reconsidered. Previous to the start *Fullerton* sold in the pools for $150, *Brigham* for $60, and the field for from $30 to $50.

First Heat.—*Denmark*, *Logan*, *Satinet*, *Clara G.*, *Huntress*, *Long Branch*, and *Ed. Higgins*, were drawn. The positions drawn were as follows: *Brigham*, 1; *Fullerton*, 2; *Vosburg*, 3; *Ashland Pet*, 4; *Hobart*, 5; *J. H. Burke*, 6. They got the word on the sixth trial, *Burke* taking a slight lead, with *Fullerton* second. At the quarter-pole *Fullerton* led by half a length in 35½, *Hobart* and *Brigham* in the rear and on the break. At the half, in 1:12, *Burke* was a length behind and doing some running. *Brigham*, after swinging into the homestretch, made a brush for *Burke* and passed him, and went for *Fullerton*, but the latter crossed the score two lengths in advance in 2:25¾. *Burke* was third, and a length behind *Brigham*.

Second Heat.—*Fullerton* was still a great favorite, and brought $200 to $50 on the remainder. The horses got the word on coming up the third time, *Burke* a little in advance, and *Brigham* second. On rounding the first turn *Brigham* broke and *Fullerton* passed him. On passing the quarter, in 36½, *Fullerton* was two lengths ahead of *Burke*, with *Brigham* again down to his work, and doing some remarkable trotting. Down the straight side he gave *Burke* the go-by in fine style, and went for *Fullerton*, whom he lapped and led by half a length at the half mile pole in 1:12¾, the others being way behind. *Fullerton* breaking, *Brigham* widened the gap between them to several lengths. Striking his gait again, *Fullerton* went after *Brigham*, but could not reach him, the latter crossing the score a winner by two lengths, in the splendid time of 2:22. *Burke* a bad third, *Ashland Pet* hardly saving his distance, and *Vosburg* and *Frank Hobart* being shut out.

Third Heat.—*Brigham* was now the pet, and long odds were laid on him. The horses got an even start on the fourth trial, and away they went, the favorite leading around the turn, and passing the quarter in 35½, two lengths ahead of *Fullerton*, the latter leading *Burke* twice that distance. Down the straight side *Fullerton* made a strenuous effort, and succeeded in reaching *Brigham's* wheel; but he broke up and fell back, and was three lengths behind at the half, which was passed in 1:10½. *Brigham* won by nearly three lengths in 2:22¼, *Burke* third and *Ashland Pet* distanced.

Fourth Heat.—This was an intensely exciting heat. Five to one on *Brigham* was now the offer, and the friends of *Fullerton* are said to have "transacted" to a considerable extent. The three horses got off on the first start, pretty evenly. After passing the first turn *Brigham* made a very bad break, and *Fullerton* led him by six lengths to the quarter in 36½. The favorite got down to his work again, and made a most tremendous burst of speed, closing the gap and getting at evens with *Fullerton* before the half was reached. They were close together at the half, in 1:12½, but about here *Brigham* again broke very badly, and lost something like a dozen lengths. Again, however, did he answer to the call made upon him, settled himself down to his gait, and went for *Fullerton* like a whirlwind. It was the expression of many of the old turfmen present that they had never seen such a splendid burst of speed. Steadily he kept his terrific pace, and when they turned into the homestretch he was not more than two lengths behind. Mace plied the whip vigorously to preserve his advantage, but the efforts of himself and horse were fruitless. *Brigham* was even with him at the distance-pole, and crossed the score a length in advance, amid the wildest enthusiasm, in 2:26½. *Burke* well behind.

SUMMARY.

Buffalo Driving Park, Aug. 11, 1871.—Mile heats, best three in five, in harness, for horses that have never beaten 2:40, for a purse of $5,000; $3,000, $1,000, $700, $300.

A. C. Green names b. s. Judge Brigham	2	1	1	1
B. Mace names ch. g. Judge Fullerton	1	2	2	2
Kenyon and Burke name blk. g. J. H. Burke	3	3	3	3
A. Jones names b. g. Ashland Pet	6	4	dis.	
F. O. Chamberlain names b. g. Frank Hobart	4	dis.		
J. R. Lovett names s. g. Vosburg	5	dis.		
C. Predmore names br. g. Denmark	dr.			
Frank Culver names s. g. Logan	dr.			
Alden Goldsmith names b. m. Huntress	dr.			
J. McGall names b. g. Long Branch	dr.			
James H. Gallagher names gr. m. Satinet	dr.			
George B. Logan names s. g. Ed Higgins	dr.			
Jos. C. Simpson names b. m. Clara G.	dr.			

Time—2:25¾, 2:22, 2:22¼, 2:26½.

It was announced at the close of the second heat in the above race that *Judge Brigham* had been sold to Mr. Geo. C. Hall, of Brooklyn, for the sum of $30,000. It was hinted that Mr. Jay Gould was the real purchaser; but we are told that Mr. Hall declared the purchase had been made for himself, and that Mr. Gould "did not own a hair" of the horse. It is said that, according to the time kept by one of the judges, *Brigham* made the straight quarter on the back-stretch in the unprecedented time of 31 seconds, the half mile from the quarter to the three-quarter pole in 1:06, and the last half mile in 1:08.

Brigham was owned by Mr. A. C. Green, of New-Bedford, Mass., and is seven years old. He is by Rysdyk's *Hambletonian*, dam *Lady Sanford*, she by *American Star*, granddam by *Harry*, he by *Henry*. The heat of 2:22 yesterday was never beaten by a stallion. A great many believe that *Brigham* is "the coming horse," who will one of these days beat the famous *Dexter's* record. The name of the driver was Frank Loomis, who is said never to have been in a trotting sulkey before last Fall.

THE FREE-FOR-ALL RACE.

Although the number of persons on the course who supposed that the directors would be called on to pay the prize of $2,500, offered to the horse that should beat *Dexter's* 2:17¼, was very small, there was a general anxiety to see the three famous mares entered for the race. As each made her appearance on the track she was greeted with loud applause.

The horses had been called for the first heat, and were coming down past the judges' stand, when the left rein of *Goldsmith Maid*, driven by Budd Doble, broke. The *Maid* was going at a very rapid rate, and it was feared that some casualty would result. But Doble, with a coolness and presence of mind that could not be too highly commended, almost instantly got upon her back, seized the check-rein, and brought her to a stand-still. The good-tempered animal also behaved admirably, exhibiting no wilfulness or desire to take advantage of her unexpected liberty. Deafening shouts of applause went up, both for Budd and his beautiful mare.

First Heat.—Betting was not very lively, the *Maid* bringing treble the price of the other two in the pools. *Lucy* had the pole, the *Maid* having the outside. They got the word on the fifth trial, the *Maid* leading the *Girl* a length, with *Lucy* two lengths behind. On rounding the turn the *Maid* took the pole. She passed the quarter in 34¾, four lengths ahead of *Lucy*, second, with *American Girl* on her wheel. On the back-stretch *Lucy* closed up a trifle, and left *American Girl* three lengths in the rear at the half, which the *Maid* passed in 1:10. *Lucy* did some splendid trotting, and diminished the distance between herself and the *Maid* materially. On turning into the homestretch the *Maid* was two lengths ahead, but *Lucy* again increased her gait and was but half a length behind when the *Maid* crossed the score in 2:19¾. The *Girl* was half a dozen lengths in the rear.

Second Heat.—Nobody appeared to doubt that the *Maid* would prove the victor, and no betting on the result was heard. They got the word on the first scoring. The favorite went to the quarter in 35, where she was four lengths ahead of *Lucy*, who was outfooting the *Girl*. The half-mile post was passed by the *Maid* in 1:10, and from there she held her lead to the score, in 2:19¼, beating *Lucy* by three lengths, who had closed a gap of eight lengths at the beginning of the homestretch, to this distance at the finish. The *Girl* was ten lengths behind *Lucy*.

Third Heat.—This was the fastest heat but one ever made over the Buffalo Course. As the horses came up the third time they got the word and went off, the *Maid* a little in the advance, with *Lucy* second. On rounding the turn the *Maid* broke, but almost instantly caught again, and went to the quarter in 36, *Lucy* being two and the *Girl* eight lengths behind. On the backstretch *Lucy* went up to the wheel of the *Maid*, in which position they passed the half in 1:09½, and entered the upper turn. Before reaching the three-quarter pole *Lucy* shoved her nose in front for an instant. Down the homestretch they made a splendid display, but the *Maid* passed the score a winner by a length in 2:19, *American Girl* some dozen lengths behind.

SUMMARY.

Buffalo Driving Park, Aug. 11, 1871.—Mile heats, best three in five, in harness, free for all, for a purse of $5,000: $2,000, $1,500, $500; and $2,500 additional to the horse making the fastest time, providing it beats *Dexter's* time, 2:17¼.

Budd Doble names b. m. Goldsmith Maid	1	1	1
W. H. Doble names b. m. Lucy	2	2	2
B. Daniel names b. m. American Girl	3	3	3

Time—2:19¾, 2:19¼, 2:19.

And thus ended the sixth annual meeting on the Buffalo Park Course, one of the most successful, in all respects, ever known in this country. The attendance has been very large—probably not less than 45,000 during the four days; and the liberality and enterprise of the directors have been rewarded by a handsome return. We believe that both those from abroad and our own people will almost unanimously join in an expression of satisfaction with the manner in which all things connected with the meeting were arranged and carried out.

It is a remarkable fact in connection with the meeting, that during the whole four days' trotting but two heats only were won in slower time than 2:30. Another fact worth mentioning is, that the only race in which the 2:27 was not beaten was the 2:50, and even in that 2:27 was reached.

THE KENTUCKY ELECTION.

A Largely Increased Vote for Governor—Great Democratic Loss in Majorities.

Alluding to the returns of the election in Kentucky, the Louisville *Commercial* says: "From such information as we possess we infer that the vote for Gen. Harlan is as large, if not larger, than we had expected, while the vote for Gov. Leslie exceeds the anticipations of both his political foes and friends. Our political adversaries had all the machinery of the election offices in their hands, while their Tammany brethren had presented to them both the lesson and example of repeaters and fraudulent returns. How much they may have profited by this lesson and example the future may disclose."

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* shows that the Democratic vote for Governor in fifty-nine counties, from which actual returns have been received, is 72,042; in 1868 the Democratic vote in these counties was 67,507; increase this year, 4,455. The Republican vote in these counties in 1868 was 11,546; this year, 49,184; increase, 37,638. The *Courier-Journal* also publishes the following statement of the comparative gains and losses of Leslie, from the majorities of Stevenson in 1868, from all the counties from which it has received full returns:

	Losses.		Losses.
Louisville City	4,226	Jessamine County	685
Anderson County	192	Kenton County	947
Adair County	348	Larue County	249
Allen County	357	Lewis County	*30
Barren County	984	Lincoln County	1,156
Bourbon County	886	Logan County	1,451
Boyle County	674	Muhlenburg County	805
Bracken County	*22	Mason County	860
Breckinridge County	1,180	Meade County	825
Bullitt County	300	Metcalfe County	506
Ballard County	185	Madison County	689
Butler County	77	McCracken County	677
Bath County	481	Marion County	1,189
Caldwell County	512	Montgomery County	636
Campbell County	822	Nicholas County	286
Carroll County	1	Owen County	130
Christian County	1,872	Ohio County	771
Clark County	715	Oldham County	469
Cumberland County	680	Pendleton County	376
Daviess County	619	Robertson County	34
Estill County	179	Rockcastle County	167
Fleming County	142	Scott County	1,082
Franklin County	656	Shelby County	977
Graves County	160	Spencer County	486
Grayson County	368	Simpson County	807
Garrard County	745	Taylor County	407
Grant County	133	Todd County	874
Hart County	1,074	Trimble County	69
Hardin County	1,108	Woodford County	689
Henry County	1,040	Warren County	1,455
Harrison County	729	Washington County	611
Hancock County	249		
Total losses			42,289
Total gains			52

* Gains.

In these fifty-nine counties Leslie's majority is over 34,000. The vote is unusually large, and though the comparison between this and the previous gubernatorial election shows a falling-off in the Democratic majority of over 43,000 in the fifty-nine counties, the vote for Leslie is almost invariably larger than that for Stevenson. Since 1868 the negroes have been enfranchised, and they have largely increased the Republican vote.

ITALIAN MOVEMENTS.

Meeting of the Italian Benevolent Society—Further Preparations for the Celebration—Poles, Hungarians and Scandinavians Uniting With the Italians.

The regular quarterly meeting of La Societa Di Unione E. Fratellanza Italiana was held last evening in Germania Assembly Rooms, Signor N. Corradi in the chair. The special business of the meeting was to elect officers for the ensuing year. The following were the principal officers elected: P. Massa, President; Sereno G. P. Breguglia, Vice-President; P. Parodi, Secretary, and L. Colombo, Treasurer.

Several resolutions were adopted relative to the participation of the Society in the celebration of the 25th of August. As this Society is now frequently confounded with the temporary Committee of Italian citizens who have charge of the arrangements for the forthcoming demonstration, it may be well to state that the Society is one of long standing, and is part of the Great Italian Union which has branches all over the United States and Canada, and, as reported in the Times recently, is to hold a biennial convention in this City from the 23d to the 25th of August. The organization is purely benevolent in character, and counts among its numbers some of the wealthiest and most influential Italians in the country.

The Committee on invitations for the celebration are to send fifty letters of invitation to eminent individuals today, to be present at their festival. Among the number to be addressed are Hon Horace Greeley, Gov. Hoffman, William Cullen Bryant, Gen. Dix, Revs. Henry Ward Beecher, Henry Highland Garnett, Prof. Botta, and a number of eminent American, German and Irish gentlemen. The Italian Working Men's Society, the majority of whom are employed by the Corporation, will turn out fully four hundred strong. Two Polish clubs will be represented, one a benevolent and the other a political organization. A Hungarian society of this City will also, it is said, turn out in the procession, and the members of a Scandinavian society have signified a desire to unite in it. From present indications the Italian procession and festival, if not as large as many which have taken place in this City, will be unique in a display of triumphal cars and many novel features, and curious and interesting in the harmonious blending of so many distinct races, creeds and nationalities. So enthusiastic is the Committee to insure the success of the arrangements that they purpose to meet every other night until the day of the celebration.

Annual Banquet of the Jewish Order of K. S. B.

The Grand Lodge of the Ancient Jewish Order of Kesher Shel Barzel, which represents all Lodges on the Atlantic Coast, numbering 4,000 members, gave their grand annual banquet last evening, at the corner of Seventh-avenue and Fourteenth-street. There were 120 members present, including over thirty delegates from various parts of the States. Philadelphia, New-Haven, Newark, Chicago, Cleveland, Memphis, Newburg and Syracuse were represented. The Grand Saar, Philip Browne, presided, and among those present were H. Beck, Secretary; J. B. Solomon, Deputy Grand Saar; A. Lasker, Grand Nassi; Simon Meyer, Grand Secretary, and S. Barinsky, Grand Treasurer.

An elegant and substantial dinner was served up, to which ample justice was done. The following toasts were then proposed and responded to: "The Flag of our Country," "The K. S. B.," "Judaism," "Our Guests," "Our Founders," "Sister Grand Lodge, Pacific Coast," "The Ladies," "Order of B. B.," "Our Charities," and "The Press." The Committee of Arrangements were active and attentive in catering to the wants of their guests, and all present seemed to enjoy themselves thoroughly. After spending a very pleasant evening the company separated, after drinking the toast, "Our Next Merry Meeting."

Base-Ball—Games This Week.

Monday—Atlantic vs. Brooklyn Athletic, on Capitoline Ground; Eagle vs. Globe Theatre nine, at Hoboken.

Tuesday—Mutual vs. Brooklyn Athletic, on Union Ground.

Thursday—Atlantic vs. Mutual, on Capitoline Ground.

Friday—Eagle vs. Gotham, at Hoboken; and Excelsior vs. Champion, at Jersey City.

To-night the Champion Amateur Stars leave for Troy, where they are engaged to play the Haymakers. The Stars were to have played the Athletics today in Philadelphia, but the latter having some players disabled begged off. The Stars go from Troy to Syracuse, and thence to Chicago by way of Hamilton and Guelph to Canada.

The Athletics hold the best tickets at present in the great game for the championship, they having a record of eighteen victories and but seven defeats. The Chicagos also are next on the list, with sixteen victories and eight defeats. The Bostons are third, with a record of thirteen victories to ten defeats. The Mutuals stand at twelve to twelve, and the Olympics at fourteen to fourteen, the Cleveland nine being last on the list.

The Milk in the Cocoa-Nut.

From the New-York Standard.

The *Tribune* is making a splendid war upon Brooklyn and the Quarantine Ring. Neither Brooklyn nor the Quarantine authorities have the disposal of any Corporation printing.

The new disinfectant, Bromo Chloralum, is non-poisonous, odorless and harmless. Used with entire success in all places having offensive odors. Prepared only by Tilden & Co., No. 176 William-st. Sold by all druggists.—*Advertisement.*

A Safe, Sure and Speedy Remedy for diarrhea, dysentery, cholera, Summer complaints, and all bowel affections may be had in Dr. Jayne's Carminative Balsam. Compounded with care from the best understood ingredients known to the medical faculty, its action is prompt and always to be depended upon, while the reputation it has obtained as a standard household remedy should induce all at this season of the year to keep a bottle of so useful a medicine by them. Sold by all druggists.

Any lady may have a beautiful complexion and a soft skin by using Hagan's Magnolia Balm. It cures sunburn, pimples, moth patches, &c., and renders a lady the envy of her sex. But do not forget to dress your hair with Lyon's Celebrated Kathairon. It causes the hair to grow, prevents it from falling out or turning gray.

Missisquoi Spring.

This is the only Spring in Vermont whose waters have wrought so many wonderful cures in cancer, scrofula and diseases of the kidneys, and is advertised to distinguish it from those claiming to be of almost equal virtue. A fresh supply just received by

JOHN F. HENRY, No. 8 College-place.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

More than 3,000 ladies testify to the importance of Holmes' Burglar Alarm Telegraph as a valuable assistance in housekeeping, and a sure protection from burglars. Office, No. 7 Murray-st.

DIED.

ALLEN.—Suddenly, on the morning of Aug. [illegible], at the Pacific Hotel, Cold Spring, N. Y., Guy Bushnell, only child of Eben S. and Louise E. Allen, aged 10 months and 11 days.

Amenia (N. Y.) Times, Palmyra (N. Y.) Courier and Leslie (Mich.) Herald please copy.

BUCK.—In Hoboken, on Friday, Aug. 11, 1871, Martha D., wife of Rev. Charles D. Buck, and daughter of Ezra Pratt.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of her husband, No. 50 9th-st., Hoboken, on Tuesday, Aug. 15, at 8½ o'clock A. M., and at the Reformed Church, Peekskill, N. Y., at 1 o'clock P. M.

BOYD.—On Sunday, Aug. 13, after a long and severe illness, James Boyd, aged 75 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 12 Franklin-st., on Tuesday, Aug. 15, at 2 o'clock.

BROWN.—At Yonkers, on Friday, Aug. 11, [illegible] Brown, in the 32d year of her age.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend her funeral on Monday, 14th inst., at 3 P. M., from residence of Benjamin Brown, North Broadway, without further notice. Carriages will be in waiting at depot on arrival of 2 P. M. train from New-York.

BROWN.—In Brooklyn, Friday, Aug. 11, Mary J. Brown, relict of Ira Brown, in the 81st year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. E. Mayhew, No. 98 1st-place, on Monday, the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M. Boston and New-Bedford papers will please copy.

CANNON.—In Burlington, Vt., on Tuesday, 8th inst., Mary E., wife of Le Grand B. Cannon, of this city.

Funeral on Tuesday, at 10 A. M., from St. Paul's Church, Troy, N. Y.

CRAWFORD.—At Prince's Bay, Staten Island, on Saturday, Aug. 12, Joseph Barker, infant son of Henry S. and Libbie S. Crawford.

DAVISON.—On Friday, Aug. 11, Emeline, wife of Edward Davison.

The funeral services will be held at her late residence, No. 22 West 51st-st., on Monday, Aug. 14, at 1½ o'clock.

ELLIOT.—Of heart disease, on Saturday, Aug. 12, Grace, eldest daughter of Dr. Augustus G. and Lizzie A. Elliot.

Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Messiah, (Mr. Hepworth's,) on Tuesday, at 3 P. M. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

LEAL.—On Saturday, Aug. 12, after a lingering illness, Sarah Maria Leal, aged 62 years.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of Joseph Pettreich, No. 775 Lexington-av., on Monday, the 14th inst., at 3 P. M. The remains will be taken on Tuesday morning to Kinderhook for interment.

SPICER.—On Saturday, Aug. 12, Mary Burtis, wife of Gen. Charles B. Spicer and daughter of the late Thomas Burtis, of Jamaica, Long Island.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of her son, Daniel H., and sons-in-law, F. S. Vanderpoel and A. P. Garcia, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 4 West Forty-eighth-street, on Tuesday, Aug. 15, at 3 o'clock.

SMITH.—On Saturday evening, 12th inst., Carrie N. Olden, wife of Rev. George L. Smith, of Rutherford Park, N. J.

Funeral services at Rutherford Park on Wednesday, 16th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M., and at Princeton, N. J., on Thursday, 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

TAYLOR.—On Friday, Aug. 11, at his residence, No. 362 East 16th-st., William Taylor, in the 60th year of his age.

Funeral services will take place from St. George's Church, Rutherford-place, corner 16th-st., on Monday, Aug. 14, at 11 A. M. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

VARICK.—At Poughkeepsie, Thursday, 10th inst., Dr. Richard A. Varick, in the 66th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 21 Cannon-st., on Monday, 14th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

WILCOX.—On Sunday, Aug. 13, Mary Elizabeth, wife of John H. Wilcox, eldest daughter of Almon Mellen.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SURF HOTEL,
FIRE ISLAND BEACH—1871.

Is now opened for guests. Charles Williams, who for seven years, has had charge of the culinary department "Parker House," Boston, and late "Westminster Hotel," New-York City, will assume control of the cuisine of this hotel for the coming season.

Through tickets to hotel. Trains leave Roosevelt-st., New-York, 8 o'clock A. M., and 3½ P. M.

D. S. S. SAMMIS, Proprietor.

FERGUSONVILLE ACADEMY.

Reunion of old teachers and students at the academy Aug. 18. Leave New-York by People's line steam-boats next Thursday evening, Aug. 17. At Albany take 7 A. M. train to Schenevus on Albany and Susquehanna Railroad. Committee may be seen at boat on Thursday, P. M.

For further particulars apply to S. F. JAYNE, No. 236 West 23d-st.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1871.

ON AND AFTER DATE WE WILL allow 12½ per cent. difference on all sums of $5 and upward.

R. NATHAN, No. 4 Gilsey Building.

$100,000 GOLD.—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY of Cuba drawn Aug. 1. Whole tickets, $32, currency. Shares in proportion. Send for circulars or call for information on JOSEPH BATES, Agent, No. 194 Broadway.

EUREKA STEAM MACHINE CARVING-WORKS—Nos. 60, 62, 64 and 66 Cannon-st. Elaborate walnut Cabinet and Door Ornaments. Figure Carving our specialty.

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NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

The New Drug-Law for New-York City.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As an old graduate of pharmacy, and formerly an apothecary, I have read with considerable interest most of the articles which have appeared in our City Press in regard to the new law for the City of New-York, and I desire to place a few facts before the Press and the public. There are in the whole Union about twelve thousand druggists practicing pharmacy, that science which is said to comprise the whole art of all preservation, preparation and combination—some say of medicinal substances, but the term medicinal has a wide and undefined application; thus, a cup of tea, a bowl of coffee, and a glass of lager-beer are all medicinal preparations, because they have medicinal as well as dietetic relations. So limited up to this time have been the means of thorough pharmaceutical education in our new country, that it is thought not over some three thousand of these twelve thousand have been thoroughly schooled and graduated as pharmacists. The American Pharmaceutical Association, which will meet for this year in September in St. Louis, a highly respectable and useful organization, contains only some 700 members. This Association, which embraces the ablest and best men in the profession in our country, many of them men of high attainments and character, who have been schooled in our own and the best European schools, has always desired legislative aid for the purposes of education, and legislative restrictions for the elevation of the profession, but it has been found impossible to recommend any general law that could be applied to the whole country, or to large States, in the present condition of pharmaceutical education in our country. In 1870, Rhode Island, a small State, passed a good law, which was recommended by a committee of the Pharmaceutical Association, and Maryland also, but for Baltimore City alone.

Special legislation is always objectionable, but at present no other legislation is possible. The New-York City law, about to be enforced, is a special act. The objections to this law are: that four Commissioners are appointed as examiners at a gross salary of twelve thousand dollars, which includes the Secretary's salary, to do what the New-York College of Pharmacy always desires power to do for nothing. This College should be properly endowed and aided like other educational institutions, to the extent of ten thousand dollars annually, and it should graduate, license, and examine the diplomas of graduates of the States desiring to practice pharmacy free of charge, because as a class, apothecaries are poor. It is said that no apothecary has ever made on his profession, as the result of his legitimate pursuit, over fifty thousand dollars in a life-time. Quacks get rich; the best men in the profession are usually poor, because they will not quack, and as a rule apprentices to this profession are studious boys of small expectations. This Commission of four comprises only one pharmacist, a very respectable gentleman of moderate attainments. It has one chemist, whose true position as a scientist is somewhat similar to that of the celebrated Mr. BARNUM in nature. (Both are said to be very estimable and useful men, their specialty being that of showmen, the one of rare animals and curiosities, the other of scientific wonders. Furthermore, it should be borne in mind that mere chemistry, the science of chemical combination, as applied to pharmacy, is only a single branch of the profession. The other two are physicians, and medical men, as a rule, are well known to be very incompetent pharmacists, so much so that the celebrated English Prof. HUXLEY, in addressing recently the graduating class of the medical school in the University, advised for all the future that medical students should drop Materia Medica or Pharmacognosy, and make pharmacy a separate profession, for the reason that medication has not kept pace with other pursuits, most of its advances being due to the advance of pharmacy and the correlative sciences. One of our celebrated physicians has recently declared that it must be confessed that, as yet, all medication is empirical. The word empiric or quack being used in its true sense as an experimenter," one who practices without knowledge. The truth is, all medication is more or less empirical, for the same reason that all religion is dogmatic. The ways of God are so deep that no man has measured them [illegible]

[illegible] to the Graduates [illegible] TIMES, is a well-written [illegible] remarkable document. In Rhode Island, the new law, the charge for examination is $5; in Maryland the charge is $5—both being intended to cover only cost of diploma and record of license. Our New-York Commission, which is the creation of Assemblyman IRVING, long celebrated as a politician and a prize-fighter, has the assurance to say that it cannot respect the diplomas of any of the Schools of Pharmacy in Europe and America, and that it is for the interest of men like Dr. FRED. HOFFMAN, the author of the ablest report on pharmacy we ever had in the United States, to pay this $30 license; such a diploma so issued will redress his dignity. The necessity for the appearance of such a man before such a Commission is an indignity, as no one of them could maintain a conversation with Dr. HOFFMAN on the subject of pharmacy for thirty minutes. The examinations thus far reported are, in many cases, if correctly reported, farcical, and the sooner the whole matter is placed where it should be, in the hands of the New-York College of Pharmacy, the better.

It is said that one of the Commissioners remarked to one of the licensed applicants, who complained of the fee of $10, that in Europe forty pounds were paid for some diplomas. All that need be said is that, in our large jobbing houses applications from the interior for educated pharmaceutical assistants are very frequent, and a diploma from this Board, in so far as it would aid any clerk in obtaining a situation or salary without the City of New-York, would be very dear at forty cents.

DANIEL C. ROBBINS.

The Druggist Question.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The letter of the Commissioners appointed to examine druggists, published in your issue of the 9th inst., conveys the idea that the opposition to the law under which said Commissioners were appointed and to their proceedings, is made only by those who are conscious of their incompetency and who fear examination. Nothing could be further from the truth. Many of the most intelligent and experienced druggists in the City are foremost in the opposition; men who are well capable of examining the examiners as far as regards scientific and practical knowledge of drugs. If this is doubted, a fair statement of the history, education, experience, present connections, social and political, of at least some of said examiners and many of the opposing druggists will make the fact apparent. This remark is made, not for the purpose of disparaging the Commissioners, but in answer to the unjust and unreasonable insinuation or allegation in their letter, that the opposition is to be attributed to conscious ignorance. The following are some of the objections to the law and to the proceedings under it:

First—The druggists feel that the real object of those who projected and passed the law in question was to place a few offices in the gift of the Ring, and to afford another opportunity for plunder. A somewhat prominent Democratic politician, and a member of the Legislature which passed the law in question, told the writer, only a few days ago, that at the time the law was passed it was well understood that the real object of it was "to give a place to a few physicians whom the Ring wished to favor; that the pretense of benefiting the public was merely a pretext." The law itself—the manner of its execution—confirm this statement. Now, the druggists, as a class, object to being picked out specially to be plundered, or to have their rights to pursue their legitimate business subjected to the personal and political prejudices and interests of the Ring or their agents. If any druggist should be objectionable by reason of his political opinion, or if it should be convenient to some favorite of the Ring to have a competitor in the drug business disqualified and thrust out of the business, it is believed such person will easily be found incompetent and a certificate refused him. Some of the examiners are said to own one or more drug-stores. Many druggists who are not afraid of a fair examination are afraid of an unfair one. Such suspicions may be unfounded, but the Commissioners appointed might well have been men above suspicion, had the Mayor been judicious in his selection. The pretext on which the law is based is false in fact. It has been assumed that the druggists of the City are incompetent to dispense drugs, and the Commissioners in their letter assert such to be the fact, and that the public "could not endure it longer." Such an assertion rests on no facts whatever. If a fair statement is made of all the accidents which have occurred in the City within the last five years from the giving or taking of drugs, it will be found that very few accidents or untoward results have occurred from the ignorance or incompetency of druggists. Such accidents are usually the results of carelessness on the part of some one rather than incompetency. If the mistakes of the physicians and the patients were fairly recorded and fairly stated, the druggists would be exonerated from much odium now unjustly and without reason cast on them. It is not intended to cast any reflection on the medical profession by this remark, but attention is called to the fact that by the laws of this State any person can practice medicine and write prescriptions. No diploma, no certificate, no medical education is required, and druggists are constantly called upon to put up prescriptions which perhaps the so-called regular medical faculty would consider objectionable. This law, then, affords no real safeguard to the public. There is no provision for pure drugs, no system or mode of dispensing them.

Second—It has no application to druggists outside of the City of New-York. It is an unjust discrimination against druggists in this City.

Third—It is unjust and unfairly administered. It is made the occasion of levying a tax on druggists to which other citizens are not subjected. If it was intended to be a means of raising a revenue for the benefit of the public at large, that would be so unjust as to afford ground for the most serious opposition. If by fair intendment it only authorizes the imposition of such fees as shall produce sufficient money to fairly pay the just expenses of the examination, then the Commissioners, with the assent of the Mayor, are administering the law unfairly, and perhaps, it may turn out, illegally. And for what purpose? Are we not justified in believing that all money improperly obtained by our present City officials is obtained for the mere purpose of plunder? By the law the Commissioners must examine all druggists now doing business in the City on application, within six months after their organization. After those have been examined there will be little for the Board to do. Each Commissioner and their Secretary is to receive not to exceed twenty-five hundred dollars per annum, during the pleasure of the Mayor. They meet two days a week for six months. Their salaries for the first year cannot exceed twelve thousand five hundred dollars. They ought not to exceed one-half that sum. It is said that a portion of the house or office of Dr. DOREMUS, one of the Commissioners, has been specially fitted up for their use. It is presumed that the City officials will pay good rent. Unconnected with the "Ring," Dr. DOREMUS, like CÆSAR's wife, might be above suspicion; yet the druggists have a right to look at this fact, in connection with the fee required of them, professedly to pay expenses. The necessary expenses, besides the salaries of the Commissioners and their Secretary, with a fair allowance for "picking and stealing," ought not to exceed twenty or twenty-five hundred dollars. The aggregate expense of the Commission, then, including full salaries, for one year, would amount to fifteen or sixteen thousand dollars. It ought not to exceed ten thousand dollars. It is to be remembered that one year is twice as long a time as the services of the Board are required to examine the druggists now doing business in the City. The fees imposed will produce from twenty to thirty thousand dollars at least. Thus a very considerable sum of money is to be raised over and above the expenses of the Commission if its members are honest, which the law requires to be paid into the public Treasury. The cost of a certificate to a clerk is ten dollars, to a proprietor thirty. In other words, a tax of twenty dollars is imposed on the proprietorship of a drug-store. That is in effect a tax on property without regard to value. The owner of a store worth one thousand dollars or less, with a trade of eight or ten dollars a day, must pay the same tax as the owner of a store worth ten or twenty thousand dollars, with a trade of several hundred dollars per day. And this is a tax on the property of druggists alone, and on property on which they besides have to pay the same general taxes as other citizens. Now the druggists justly ask, What is the object of this excessive tax, if it is not plunder? How are they benefited in return for their money? The Commissioners say in their letter, in effect, that they consider the price paid for the certificate the measure of the dignity conferred thereby. Do they mean that their standard of qualification for clerks and for proprietors is different? The fact is, that neither the druggist nor the community at large consider that any dignity attaches to, or goes with, any certificate thus issued. If the Mayor had been chiefly solicitous for the public good and the elevation of "the profession," would he not have ascertained the sense of leading druggists as to the composition of the Board of Examiners? And could he not have appointed a Board which would have commanded confidence, and which would have performed its duties without making "pay" its chief object, and without extorting unreasonable and unnecessary fees?

SATURDAY, Aug. 12, 1871. B. W.

Boiler Explosion Vs. the Hydrogen Gun.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Among the numerous articles written and evidence elicited from experts in reference to boiler explosions, the true cause of disaster in a vast majority of cases has not as yet, in my judgment, even been hinted at, much less explained. It is very well known that water, in passing into steam, increases its volume 1,700 times. Thus the force of a cubic inch of water, when converted into steam, is sufficient to raise a ton one foot high. The power of steam consists in its expansion, and, like all elastic bodies, its force is lost whenever pressure ceases to confine it. Apply these simple facts to a boiler. Suppose a pressure of steam per square inch is employed sufficient to burst it, or in other words force an opening, what is the result? The elastic vapor escapes with a rushing sound, just as it does "in blowing off." Objects in the direct line of its escape and within a certain distance from such rent or opening will be injured in proportion to the amount of compression to which the steam has been subjected, or their nearness; persons within its reach will be scalded. Just as soon, however, as this natural safety-valve has been formed, and a vent thus established, the force of the steam will diminish, there will be no explosion, but a rapid and powerful escape of elastic vapor. Hence it is easy to understand, steam can never tear a boat or building to pieces—it never did—and never can blow a deck and pilot-house with hundreds of people into the air. All that it can do, is to force an opening by virtue of its expansive power; this accomplished, the compression is so rapidly relieved that its power instantaneously diminishes. What is it, then, that exhibits such fearful energy in cases of boiler explosion? Steam, as has been shown, is a non-explosive vapor, and like water, is composed of two gases—hydrogen and oxygen—mixed in the proportion of one part to eight by weight, or two parts of the former to one of the latter by volume. Whenever steam or water is brought in contact with iron heated to redness it is instantly decomposed, the iron attracts the oxygen, and the hydrogen escapes. This gas is the lightest of all known substances, and when mixed with two volumes of atmospheric air, or oxygen, forms a compound whose explosive force far exceeds that of gunpowder. Let us again apply these facts in elucidation of the mystery which seems to surround boiler explosions. Whenever the water in a boiler fails to cover every part exposed to the direct heat of the fire, the iron becomes heated to redness, steam is rapidly decomposed, hydrogen is evolved, oxygen set free, and the process goes on until the explosive mixture now accumulating in the upper portion of the boiler finally reaches from above downward to the red-hot iron, when it explodes with greater or less detonation and force according to the quantity generated. Now, this detonation is a very important point. It is never absent, in any case where the boiler is converted into a gigantic hydrogen gun from want of sufficient water. It is never heard when a boiler is rent by the expansive force of steam, no matter how high the pressure. One fact more and we have done. Dangerously low water always causes a boiler to foam. Let a kettle dry out over a fire, and watch the result. A foaming boiler will give water at either of the cocks two minutes before it explodes. A flue or other portion may be sufficiently heated to decompose the steam, and the oxidized portion easily escape observation, especially when coated, as almost all boilers are liable to be, with a deposit of lime and silica.

We call the attention of the Jury now sitting to decide upon the cause of the late terrible disaster, to the following points, with which they should be made familiar:

1. Steam, as such, can never be made to explode. Therefore, whenever a report is heard in cases of boiler explosion, the boiler has been converted into a "hydrogen gun."
2. When water is dangerously low, the "cocks" cannot be relied upon as furnishing evidence of a sufficiency.
3. It may require a very close examination of every square inch of flues and middle portion of boiler to disclose the part overheated, or it may be blown to atoms, and thus escape observation.

F. P. M., No. 306 Gates-avenue, Brooklyn.

Another Theory of the Explosion.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am a practical engineer, and have read the various articles in your paper giving the opinions of different experts regarding the *Westfield* disaster, and find no two to exactly agree in their belief. There has been, and doubtless will be, placed upon the stand some of the best engineering talent of the country, to give us the benefit of their knowledge, both practical and theoretical, as to the true cause of this terrible calamity. It is my own opinion, formed from the experience of many years, that the vital part of the testimony concentrates upon two questions, which I hope will receive due consideration. First, Was it literally an explosion? I answer, no, as an explosion of a steam-boiler cannot take place with a full quantity of water, and in the absence of gas, which cannot be generated except by the water coming in contact with the heated metal, in which case safety-valves are useless and nothing will prevent an explosion. Second, Was it a bursting or giving way of the boiler from over-pressure? I answer, yes; the tensile strength of the iron was not sufficient to sustain the pressure it was subjected to at the time of the accident, especially at the rivets. I fully concur with the remarks of one of the witnesses regarding the use of drifting-pins in boiler-building. They should be discarded, as it frequently splits the sheet at the rivet-hole; it is not seen at the time, or, if it is seen by the workmen, they say nothing about it, as it would cost both time and labor to remove the defective sheet and make a heavy loss to the contractor, who, perhaps, has taken the contract at a very low figure, as owners of boats and factories look too much at the mighty dollar, and too little at the value of the lives intrusted to their care? What is the value of a thousand boilers compared with the lives that were lost on the 30th July, in consequence of a defective boiler, and a more defective safety-valve. ENGINEER.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 10, 1871.

Steam-Gauges.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read your editorial in today's paper advocating the placement of steam-gauges in a prominent position, so as to be visible to every passenger. I think the idea first-rate, but allow me to bring to your mind the fact (which probably has escaped your notice,) viz.: That it is in the power of every engineer to shut off the steam from the gauge at any figure he may desire, and the hand will remain stationary at that point until steam is admitted again. Nothing easier than to deceive in such a case.

ONE WHO OBSERVES.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 12, 1871.

An Unsafe Railroad Bridge.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The very just remarks made in your editorial of yesterday, with reference to the recklessness of human life manifested by the railway companies, in failing to keep the bridges on their lines in good repair, induce me to ask that you will in some way bring to the notice of the directors of the New-York and New-Haven Road the fact that the old bridge over the Housatonic, between Stratford and Milford, is considered by many to be in an unsafe condition. I am told, on good authority, that this bridge was condemned a year or more ago by the State Inspectors. Those who travel over the road know that a grand new iron bridge is now in process of construction; but there is no prospect that it will be finished before mid-winter, or possibly not till next Spring—some say it will be as late as the Winter of 1872. Meantime scores of heavy trains will be passing daily through the old bridge, which, it is said, has been materially weakened by the frequent shocks from pile-driving and stone-laying for the new pier, situated but a few feet north of the old butments. I have found, in talking with passengers on the road, that there is not a small amount of nervous apprehension felt by some, lest a terrible accident may occur at some time during these following months, before the new structure is ready for use. If there be reasonable ground for such a feeling, (and for one I think there is,) ought not immediate measures to be adopted for the greater security of precious lives? In the name of humanity, let us not be compelled ere long to read of another fearful calamity which might have been prevented by the outlay of an insignificant sum of money.

By bringing this matter to the attention of the traveling public, and especially of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, you will oblige many of those who live eastward of the aforesaid bridge, not to mention your friend

CLERICUS.

MILFORD, Conn., Saturday, Aug. 12, 1871.

The Wrongs of Travelers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have perused with pleasure your editorial in this morning's paper on the subject of "Cheap Excursions." The idea is an excellent one, and if it could be carried out, would enable ten persons to leave home at half price, against one at the full rate, thereby benefiting immensely the many whose incomes are limited, and at the same time increase very largely the receipts of the railroad and steam-boat companies. And at the same time, permit me to suggest that arrangements be made with the landlords at the hotels on the route, which would enable the traveler bearing the excursion ticket to find accommodations at a moderate charge.

After you get through with the great work which you have undertaken in exposing the rascalities of the "Tammany Ring," I hope you will find time to open your columns and invite all "swindled travelers" to make their complaints against the many extortions of the day. Before the war, $2 50 per day was the charge of the first-class hotels, and during its existence, when gold was at 150 and upward, flour at $20 and $25 and upward, and all other articles in proportion, their terms were doubled to $5. But now, as all these prices of the necessary supplies are nearly down to their old rates, it seems to me that a full deduction should be made. Many years ago the London *Times* came out and offered its columns to the suffering traveler in old England, and the result was that a very great reform took place in many of the abuses which existed at that time.

With the hope that your suggestion of "cheap excursions" will be adopted by some of the great lines of travel before the season is too far advanced, I remain, yours very truly,

AN OLD TRAVELER.
And a constant reader of the TIMES.

The Broadway Pavement.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If there is any one good thing which the Ring have given us, it is the present substantial and well-laid pavement in Broadway. What its cost may have been is not now called in question. Perhaps when CONNOLLY is removed, or his books become public property, we may know. But now this beautiful pavement is being removed for laying down gas-pipes and relaid upon sand instead of concrete, which will not stand a week's wear of the immense travel. This operation was commenced at the Bowling-green, and before the workmen are a block off the new pavement in the rear is nearly impassable, so that we shall have a space about five feet wide completely ruined through our finest street. Who is responsible for this? I see the carts employed are marked N. Y. G. Co. Has this Company any right to mar this fine pavement? Have they any connection with the Ring that they should be exempted from the expense of relaying this pavement in the same manner as they found it? W.

Hard-Working Men.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have just seen in the TIMES of Aug. 11, an account of the cost to the City of the removal of a birds' box in Madison-avenue. I can match this with what came under my notice in front of my house in Lexington-avenue. I had not observed that there was any leak from the hydrant, until one day five men took up the flag-stones, dug around the hydrant, removed the paving-stones for a space of three feet wide to the cistern in the middle of the street. I then could see that there must have been a very minute leak. For more than a week nothing further was done. At the end of that time there came seven men, followed by two more and a cart with dirt in it. They replaced the hydrant, carefully broke up the flag-stones to fill up their valuable time and increase their disinterested labors. They also relaid the paving-stones in such a manner that the street has sunk and a gutter has been formed to the cistern, in order, probably, to give employment to twelve other men at some future day.

I leave you to make the calculation what this leak cost the City.

A SUBSCRIBER AND TAX-PAYER.
DANVILLE, Livingston Co., N. Y., Saturday, Aug. 12, 1871.

YOUNG LADIES' REGATTA.

A Contest on Lake Winnepiseogee Between Young Female Rowers—The Race Won by a Lady of Boston.

A correspondent at Centre Harbor, N. H., gives a glowing account of a boat race on Lake Winnepiseogee one afternoon last week, between some young lady guests at that place. The race, as it seems, arose from the daily amusement of the young ladies, who spend a portion of each morning in plying the oar upon the lake. The correspondent says the boats took their positions by the judges' stand in the following order:

The *Magic*, rowed by Miss JOSIE H——, of Boston. Color, orange.

The *Wanderer*, rowed by Miss ELLA G——, of Lowell. Color, magenta.

The *Tidal Wave*, rowed by Miss BLANCHE P——, of New-York. Color, brown.

The *Isis*, rowed by Miss HATTIE H——, of Centre Harbor. Color, blue.

The start was a picture. Every pair of oars struck the water at the same instant, and sent it in pearly drops, like CLEOPATRA's jewels, flashing in the sunlight, as the one little word "go" was uttered by the starter. At the end of the first thirty strokes it became clearly evident that the race was a divided one; the struggle for the first place being confined to the magenta and the brown, the others, a slight distance behind, pulling pluckily for the third position. It was as pretty a race as I ever saw upon Quinsigamond; the bright faces of the young girls, the beauty and uniqueness of their costumes, the gaily-dressed throng, the sunny afternoon, the blue lake covered with a perfect carnival of shallops, and above all, the sturdy, plucky pulling of the rowers, made the scene one never to be forgotten. The brown at the start took a decided lead, and her friends were jubilant, but soon the steady, unflurried and beautifully-exact stroke of the magenta, catching the water thirty-five times to the minute, began to close the gap, and collaring her fair rival about two rods from the finish, won by about eight inches. The little one in blue was pulling steadily and wonderfully well, and gradually gaining upon her more mature opponent in orange. Toward the end, however, her slight strength failed her, and despite her most earnest endeavors she was beaten by the orange by two seconds. The prizes—two very elegant goblets—were presented to the successful contestant. The affair, from its novelty and from the social position of the young ladies, was a great and pleasing surprise.

The Second Reunion of the Lyman Family.

The prospect of a great and joyful occasion at the second reunion of the LYMANS of this continent at Mount Tom, on Wednesday, Aug. 30, which meeting will be supplemented by a sociable at the Springfield City Hall, at 9 A. M. on the 31st, is thus sketched by the Springfield *Republican*:

"LYMAN TREMAIN, of Albany, N. Y., will be President of both days and make the opening address on Wednesday, after the meeting is called to order by Rev. Dr. LYMAN COLEMAN, professor at Lafayette College, at Easton, Penn., who presided two years ago, and who is now in town, working up the programme. Rev. Dr. COLEMAN will follow Mr. TREMAIN with a historical address on the 'Characteristics of the Lymans,' in agriculture, politics, military life, society and religion—a comprehensive address, which will be sprinkled, no doubt, with interesting reminiscences. In further specification of these characteristics, Rev. JOSIAH DWIGHT, of Lenox, will speak of their inventions; Col. THEODORE LYMAN, of Brookline, of their military renown; Rev. HUNTINGTON LYMAN, of Marathon, N. Y., of their literary and ministerial celebrities; and this feature of the exercises will close with the toast 'the Lyman girls—many daughters have done virtuously, but these excel them all,' to which a response will be given by Rev. J. H. BISBEE, of Huntington, a husband of one of them. Then the relation of the Lymans to the Holtons, the Strongs, and the Dwights' will be discussed by Dr. DAVID P. HOLTON, of New-York, for the first part, and Rev. B. W. DWIGHT, of Clinton, N. Y., for the second and third. Dr. O. B. LYMAN, of Hartford, will read a poem, and then the grand company of LYMANS, probably 3,000 strong, will sit down by hundreds and by fifties to dine, and subsequently to hear the necrology of the most noted LYMANS who had recently died—David Lyman, of Middlefield, Conn.; Dr. Daniel Lyman, of Woodstock, Conn., Job Lyman, of Vermont, Julia E. Lyman, of Hartford, and Hannah Lyman, of Vassar College. Concerning the latter, HENRY LYMAN, of Montreal, will speak, and Rev. Mr. LYMAN, of Southwick, relative to the Hartford lady, who, by the way, did much of the work on the genealogical chart of the family. All this will make a heavy day's work, but undoubtedly the vigorous descendants of him of High Ongar of England will be equal to the task, and as a sufficient guarantee that all things will be done decently, and in order, and with dispatch, it need only be stated that Gen. LUKE LYMAN, of Northampton, will be Marshal of the day. At night the race will betake themselves to the Springfield and Northampton hotels, and to the homes of kith and kin up and down the valley, to reassemble the next day for the sociable at the City Hall."

Fighting for Plunder with Pistols.

About 5 o'clock Saturday night JOHN BREEN of No. 234 East Thirty-sixth-street, was engaged in paying off his hands in the beer saloon, No. 645 Second-avenue, and was suddenly attacked by three men, JOHN PALMER, ROBERT PALMER, and JAMES MELIA, who made a desperate attempt to rob him of the whole of his funds. He made, however, a vigorous defense, drawing his pistol and using it freely. His assailants were also armed, and several shots were exchanged and bottles used to a great extent. In the mêlée the thieves succeeded in snatching $60. BREEN was slightly wounded, and ROBERT PALMER, one of the assailants, was shot through the arm. In consequence of this mishap he was secured by the Police, and was sent to Bellevue Hospital as a prisoner. The other assailants escaped with their booty.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

During the week ending Saturday, Aug. 12, no specially important sale took place at the Exchange. The total sales of City realty have amounted to $10,000, that being for the premises situated on the west side of Washington-street, thirty-five feet north of Clarkson-street, consisting of a plot of ground 40 by 75, and a three-story brick house. Messrs. MULLER, WILKINS & Co. made the sale by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of HENRY STANTON, Esq., referee. The property belonging to Mr. H. T. HELMBOLD, at Long Branch, offered by Messrs. A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., did not obtain a purchaser, for the reason evidently that it was put up as a whole. If it had been put up in separate parcels, it is likely that it would have met with ready sale. The "Col. A. M. Wood farm," at Ingleside, Long Island, sold very readily, and brought prices that were perfectly satisfactory to the parties interested. The whole farm, consisting of about 250 acres, realized the handsome sum of about $65,000. In a private way no sale of consequence has been reported, and business as a general thing has been very dull, with scarcely any inquiry, which can be accounted for by the fact that the majority of those who deal actively in real estate are now out of town, as are also many of the brokers.

SALES FOR THE PRESENT WEEK.

At the Exchange Monday, Aug. 14, Mr. WM. KENNELLY, will sell by order of the Supreme Court, GRATZ NATHAN, Esq., referee, the premises on the south side of Seventieth-street, 395 feet west of Third-avenue, 25 by 100. Also by order of MATHEW T. BRENNAN, Sheriff, on Wednesday, Aug. 16, the four-story brown-stone house and lot, situated on the south side of Thirty-eighth-street, 50 feet west of Seventh-avenue. Mr. JOSEPH MCGUIRE, will also sell, by order of the Supreme Court, GRATZ NATHAN, Esq., referee, on Monday, Aug. 14, three pieces of real estate, located on the north side of Reade-street. For the remainder of the week no other sales are advertised or reported to take place, but several very important sales are spoken of for next week.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A PLOT OF LAND ON THE south-west corner of 55th-st. and Madison-av.; 45 feet on 55th-st. and 100 feet on Madison-av. Inquire of the owner, JOHN C. SARES, No. 122 West 50th-st., or No. 565 Madison-av.

FOR SALE—A LOT 25 BY 100, ON THE NORTH side of 54th-st., 300 feet east of 7th-av.; all graded off ready for building a stable. Inquire of the owner, J. C. SARES, No. 122 West 50th-st., or at No. 565 Madison-av.

A NEW BROWN-STONE HOUSE IN Harlem, all the improvements, for sale low; sixteen feet front; three stories; high stoop. BEEKMAN & BROTHER, Grocers, No. 543 2d-av., corner 30th-st.

OWNERS OF HOUSES, FURNISHED and unfurnished, desiring to sell or let, will have their business promptly attended to by calling or sending full particulars to ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN HOUSE and grounds, within forty-five minutes of New-York business offices, and accessible by over fifty trains daily, situated near depots, in the growing and naturally attractive portion of Elizabeth; high ground; extra large lot, fruit and shade trees, lawn, garden, &c. House is comfortable, roomy and tasteful, modern design and fittings, situated on the path of extensive improvements, with a steady rise in value. All City conveniences, combined with country air, food and living; good markets, schools, churches, and unsurpassed travel. Terms made to suit. Title perfect. Owner wants to build. Will sell at bargain.

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.

For view of house and full particulars of property, inquire at West Elizabeth Depot, or address OWNER, Post-office Box No. 285, New-York.

Country Homes.

THE CENTRAL NEW-JERSEY LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY offer for sale, on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, houses and lots, land by the acre or in blocks, mostly near stations. The advantages of this line of road as a place of residence will be more and more appreciated as the Company are laying two additional tracks to Somerville, giving greater facilities for passenger-trains. Apply to A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL AND VERY profitable country-seat of 105 acres, eighty miles from the City, near the Hudson River; over 1,000 fruit-trees in bearing; dwelling-house, seventy feet front, containing nineteen rooms; extensive barns, carriage-houses, ice-house, (filled,) granary, cider-house, hennery, carpenter-shop, and other necessary out-buildings; two streams, forming a beautiful lake and water-fall, 100 feet from the house, and mineral springs of valuable medicinal qualities. This place contains every requisite of a gentleman's villa of the first class, and is not only self-supporting but yields a large revenue over expenses; would exchange for City or Brooklyn property; price, $30,000; terms to suit. Address C. B. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A FINE FARM OF 351 ACRES beautifully located on Barnegat Bay, in full view of the ocean; 22 miles south of Long Branch; convenient to churches, schools, post-office and stores; in the vicinity of the residences of Messrs. Wesbray, Thos. B. Gilford, Samuel Parsons and others; large mansion, barns, stables, bath-house, gardener's house, &c.; the property is almost surrounded by water, and affords excellent bathing, boating, fishing, &c. Price, $25,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for a season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE AT LONG BRANCH—A large cottage on the bluff, fully furnished, in the best neighborhood, with stable; about four acres; possession at end of present season. Address Box No. 271 New-York Post-office.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

OFFICE OF HOLMES BROTHERS, Y. M. C. A. BUILDING, No. 46 East 23d-st.

We are now making up our Fall list of houses to let and should be glad to communicate with parties who wish tenants of responsibility and respectability. No charge unless a good tenant is furnished.

HOLMES BROTHERS, No. 46 East 23d-st.

TO LET—ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDSON, 105th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden, for eighteen months from the 1st of November next; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 8 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF ADULTS, A small and convenient house in Harlem, west of 4th-av. Address HOUSE, care of Traders' Express Company, No. 8 Park-place.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

AUCTION SALE OF CARMANSVILLE (WASHINGTON HEIGHTS) PROPERTY.

The valuable plot of lots adjoining the Jumel estate, fronting on 165th-st., between 10th-av. and Harlem River, will be sold at auction on the premises on TUESDAY, Aug. 15, at 4½ P. M. For particulars apply to G. LESPINASSE, No. 25 Pine-st., or to the auctioneer, J. H. WILSON, No. 3 Beach-st.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.—Auctioneers and dealers in New-Jersey real estate, No. 6 Pine-street, New-York. WEDNESDAY, Aug. 16, at 3 P. M., on the premises, absolute sale, at auction, of choice and valuable lots adjoining the West End Hotel property, at LONG BRANCH, N. J.

These lots, lying mostly on Pond and Brighton avs., are among the best at Long Branch for business purposes, or for residence, and are situated at the centre of the most valuable part of the town.

The terms of sale will be ten per cent. cash on day of sale, thirty (30) per cent. within 30 days, and the balance to be secured by bond and mortgage.

Parties desiring to attend this sale will take the steamer *Jessie Hoyt*, from foot of Murray-st., at 9½ A. M. For maps apply to A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE WILLIAMSBRIDGE property at auction at the Exchange Sales-room, New-York. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, on THURSDAY, Aug. 24, 1871, at 12 o'clock, two plots of ground at Williamsbridge, (Olinville, Westchester,) containing about sixteen City lots, situated on the Old Boston-road and Elliott-av., near the Harlem Railroad station and the River Bronx. On the premises are a fine large dwelling-house, store, and stable; a fine garden of fruit-trees, grapes, shrubbery, &c. See maps at auction-room.

FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—Will be sold at auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house in Poughkeepsie on MONDAY, Aug. 28, 1871, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, the farm until recently owned and occupied by William E. Hastings, in the town of Beekman, Dutchess County, New-York. It contains 255 acres, suitably divided into upland, meadow, and timber land. It is well watered and very productive. It is only a mile and a half distant from the railroad station at Silver Lake. The dwelling and out-buildings cost more than $20,000, are first-class, and in first-rate order. For further particulars inquire of L. A. LOCKWOOD, No. 133 Nassau-st., New-York, ROBERT R. VAN WYCK, No. 475 Main-st., Poughkeepsie, or of the subscriber, on the premises. WALTER LOCKWOOD.

AUCTION SALES.

TRUSTEES' SALE.—WHEREAS, THE Osage Valley and Southern Kansas Railroad Company of Missouri, (Boonville extension,) by their deed of mortgage, dated the 2d day of June A. D. 1869, and recorded in the County of Cooper, State of Missouri, in Mortgage Book A, page 439, and in the County of Moniteau, State of Missouri, in Mortgage Book 8, pages 94-7, did convey to James M. Nelson, William E. Burr and George T. M. Davis, the property, rights and franchises therein described, as follows, to wit: "The railroad lying and being in the State of Missouri, between the City of Boonville on the Missouri River and the town of Tipton on the Pacific Railroad, together with all rights of way, depot grounds, railways, rails, fences, bridges, station-houses and other buildings, engine-houses and other property appertaining to said railroad, together with all and singular the rights, privileges and corporate property and franchises of said Railroad Company, and all appurtenances to the above-described premises belonging, or in any wise appertaining;" which conveyance was made to secure the payment of the principal and interest of two hundred first mortgage bonds of one thousand dollars each, issued by the said Company and certified and countersigned by the said Nelson, Burr and Davis, or one or more of them, and bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York; and whereas, it was provided in said deed that, if the interest on any of such bonds should not be paid when due, and after presentation and demand of payment, and if such interest should remain in arrears for three months, it should be lawful for the undersigned, on the written request of the holders of not less than one-tenth part of said bonds then outstanding, first having given notice of such default to the County Court of Cooper County, and the Mayor of the City of Boonville, to cause said property to be sold at public auction as provided in said deed; and whereas, the interest, which became due on the 1st day of July, 1870, and Jan. 1, 1871, was not then paid, although presentation and demand of payment were duly made, and the same has remained in arrears for more than three months, and is still wholly unpaid, and the holders of more than one-tenth of said bonds have, in writing, requested us to cause said property to be sold. Now, therefore, we, the undersigned trustees, in compliance with the provisions of said deed, will, on MONDAY, the 16th day of October, 1871, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon, at the east front door of the Court-house, in the City of St. Louis, proceed to sell the above-described property, rights and franchises, at public auction, to the highest bidder, and the purchase money shall be paid either in cash or in the bonds of said Company, secured by said deed, according to the provisions of the same.

WILLIAM E. BURR, GEO. T. M. DAVIS, JAMES M. NELSON, Trustees.

JULY 8, 1871.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Monday,) Aug. 14, at 11 o'clock, within their store: 200 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing Works, Nos. 134 and 136 E. 18th-st. Marble and Marbleized Mantles, Tiling, Marble Counters, Monuments and Grave-Stones, at prices that defy competition.

S. KLABER & CO.'S MARBLE-WORKS, No. 223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.; marble and marbleized mantels, head-stones, new designs, cheapest in City.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS [illegible]'S English and French Boarding and Day SCHOOL for young Ladies and Children, No. [illegible] West 11th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 21. The Boys' Class, No. 69 West 11th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 19.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY. A SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON. The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical and Modern Languages, Elementary, Mathematical and English Studies and Natural Science. Classes are also formed in Music, Drawing, Fencing and Elocution. A thoroughly-organized Military Department, Riding-School with well-trained horses, Gymnasium, &c. Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE—No. 875 Broadway, is open day and evening for Fall pupils. Students can secure private desks and be qualified practically for business.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH Will reopen their ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children, Nos. 275 and 277 Madison-av., ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 21, 1871. Address by letter until Sept. 5.

MLLE. TARDIVEL'S French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., will reopen Sept. 19. Unsurpassed accommodations for boarders. Circulars on application. Until after removal, carriages will call for and return the pupils each day.

LESPINASSE FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE For young ladies. French, language of the school. Opens Sept. 20, 1871. Circulars of SCHIRMER, No. 701 Broadway, G. LESPINASSE, No. 25 Pine-st.

GARDNER INSTITUTE, No. 620 5th-av. English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children. Reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 19. Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, MORRISTOWN, N. J. Offers to a small number of pupils the best educational advantages and a delightful home. C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MISSES PORTER & CHAMPNEY, FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL, Old Hadley, Mass. The Fall term will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13, 1871. For circulars and particulars address the Principals.

NEW-JERSEY MILITARY INSTITUTE. On the Delaware, near Trenton, N. J. Rev. ELIAS S. SCHENCK, A. M., Principal. The best always. Send for a circular.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S English, French and German Family and Day school for Young Ladies and Children, Nos. 24 and 26 West 51st-st., New-York. Will commence its Fifteenth year Sept. 21, 1871. For full information send for catalogue.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES will open at NO. 88 MADISON-AV., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above.

OSSINING INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES at Sing Sing, N. Y., will reopen Sept. 13. For particulars or prospectus address the Principal, Miss S. M. VAN VLECK.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 101 EAST 38TH-ST., corner Park-av., Murray Hill, New-York. Fall term will commence Sept. 20, 1871. Circulars and catalogues sent on request.

MISS VAN WAGENEN Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27, at No. 13 East 49th-st.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857. Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

THE MISSES DOREMUS Will open a Day School for young ladies and children at No. [illegible] East 21st-st., on Sept. 21.

MISS RANNEY'S Boarding and day school for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING, at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. A higher and more practical Course of Instruction will be given here than has ever been attempted elsewhere in this country. Re-opens Sept. 13. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study, and full particulars, apply to Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

MRS. DOTY'S & MRS. TRIVETT'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Astoria, N. Y., will reopen the first MONDAY in October. An accomplished and intelligent French lady will dine with the family, where French will be exclusively spoken, thus offering conversational advantages in addition to the usual class exercises.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE—WITH superior advantages for advanced and well-prepared students. Terms moderate. Next session opens Sept. 6. To secure admission, apply immediately. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President, Elmira, N. Y.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., N. Y., will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 25, by her successors, Mme. da SILVA and Mrs. ALEX. BRADFORD. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Established 1849. Opens Sept. 11, 1871. A thorough and systematic course of study. Preparatory class for Vassar College. For catalogue, address GEO. W. COOK, A. M., Principal.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT DEERFIELD, MASS.—This school, limited to six pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 18. For particulars concerning it, apply to RICHARD P. JENKS, Deerfield, Mass. Circulars may also be obtained at GEO. R. LOCKWOOD'S bookstore, No. 812 Broadway.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., with much personal care and culture provides the best educational advantages found in European or home schools. Reopens Wednesday, Sept. 13. For prospectus, address Rev. GEO. T. RIDER, Rector.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE —Boarding and day-school for young gentlemen—170th-st. and Kingsbridge road, N. Y. 17th year. The school will reopen Sept. 13. V. PREVOST, Prin'l. Circulars at G. Lespinasse's, No. 25 Pine-st., N. Y.

MRS. WILLIAMS' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21, 1871. Address by letter until Sept. 1.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, Methodist Building, corner 11th-st. and Broadway, opens Aug. 1. Students can enter at any time. Send or call for a circular. S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 26. For circulars with full particulars address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES AS BOARDING pupils are received by the Misses BUCKNALL at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 13.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Sing Sing, N. Y., (formerly Mr. Churchill's school,) Rev. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, D. D., Rector. The third year will begin Sept. 13.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG ladies, Pittsfield, Mass., long and widely known for superior facilities and rare beauty and salubrity of location. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS institution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation. For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEAR New-York; reference to former patrons. Principal at Astor House Fridays, from 1 to 4. Address, at Unionville, N. Y., S. S. HARTWELL, M. A.

OAK GROVE SEMINARY—FOR 12 boys only—reopens Sept. 6. Unrivaled success. High spacious grounds; home comforts. Address PRINCIPAL, P. O. Box 153, Orange, N. J.

BEFORE DECIDING ON A BOARDING school, send for catalogue of Pennington Seminary. It may pay you well to do so. Address THOS. HANLON, Pennington, N. J.

PROF. AND MRS. O. P. HUBBARD'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn., will reopen Sept. 21. Circulars sent on application.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

BOARDING SCHOOL.—FALLEY SEMINARY, Fulton, Oswego County, New-York, reopens 31st of August, for both sexes; expenses $200 per year. Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, Principal.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL REopen their Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Mamaroneck, on Monday, Sept. 4. Circulars can be procured at No. 4 Leroy-place, Bleecker-st., N. Y.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J.—A boarding school for boys. For catalogues, apply to the Principal, Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS.

NORWICH, CONN.—MISSES MEEKER'S French and English Boarding School for young ladies will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 60 Washington-st.

HIGHTSTOWN CLASSICAL INSTITUTE—A good and safe Boarding School for young men and boys. Terms moderate; send for circular. Rev. J. E. ALEXANDER, Prin., Hightstown, N. J.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS OF a high order is the Newburgh Institute. For circulars, &c., address HENRY W. SIGLAR, Newburgh, N. Y.

MISS E. A. HAMMEKEN'S BOARDing School for young ladies reopens Sept. 12. Address the Principal, Fairview, South Orange, N. J.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, White Plains, New-York. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON River Institute, for both sexes, at Claverack, N. Y. Term opens Sept. 4. Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Pres.

MISS BULKLEY'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will be reopened Sept. 18.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Miss Emily Nelson, Pr.

INSTRUCTION.

JAUDON INSTITUTE. ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN, FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS, No. 5 East 27th-st., between 5th and Madison avs. Will re-open THURSDAY, Sept. 21. A few boarding pupils will be received.

REV. D. A. HOLBROOK'S MILITARY SCHOOL, SING SING, N. Y., REOPENS SEPT. 14, 1871.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. No. 111 East 39th-st., third door from Park-av., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education, with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages. Special attention is given to Drawing and Painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Profs. S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study. A very limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

VASSAR COLLEGE Will open its next year, Sept. 20, 1871, when examinations of candidates for admission will begin. Application, stating the name of the young lady, and the Post-office address of her father or guardian, should be made, without delay, to S. L. SCHOU, Esq., Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., who will send to each applicant a catalogue giving full information respecting the College.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 167 Madison-av., corner 33d-st. This day school will reopen Sept. 21. Thorough English course; daily instruction and practice in French and German; class of Belles-lettres; primary department; infant class. MR. & MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

MRS. GARRETSON'S ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL For young ladies and children, NO. 58 WEST 47TH-ST., Between 5th and 6th avs. Will re-open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1871. Address by letter until Sept. 1.

MRS. JOHN V. B. BLEECKER Will open a FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children on the 20th of September next at her residence, No. 7 Gramercy Park, (corner East 20th-st.) Miss PEGRAM will be associated with Mrs. BLEECKER, and will have special charge of the higher English branches.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY, NOS. 136, 138 AND 140 MONTAGUE-ST. The Fall session of this English and French Day and Boarding School for young ladies, will open Sept. 18. For circulars apply at the Seminary, or address the subscriber at Buffalo, N. Y., till Sept. 1; after that at the Seminary. CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., BROOKLYN, N. Y. Principal.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y. $300 per year pays for board and tuition (no extras) in this well-known institution. Send for a catalogue. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

THE CHILTON HILL SCHOOL FOR BOYS, ELIZABETH, N. J. Will be reopened Sept. 11. J. YOUNG, A. M., Principal.

MISS WHATCOMB'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, No. 32 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn Heights, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above.

EARNEST TEACHING. Common sense management. YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE. Reopens Sept. 14. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 208 Yonkers, N. Y.

MISS HARRIS' HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. White Plains, N. Y. Terms moderate. School will reopen Sept. 18.

MISS MACGREGOR'S SCHOOL for young ladies, Flushing, Long Island, will reopen Sept. 12.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC—The oldest and best music school in America, REOPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 4, 1871. THE OFFICES will be open for the reception and classification of pupils on and after MONDAY, Aug. 28. INSTRUCTION PRIVATE and in CLASSES in all branches of Vocal and Instrumental Music, Harmony and Composition, and the Modern Languages. ALL APPLICATIONS for admission, and inquiries relating to the school must be made at the GENERAL CONSERVATORY OFFICES, No. 820 BROADWAY, near 12th-st., New-York; No. 102 COURT-ST., near State, Brooklyn. THE DIRECTORS have arranged to give lessons at the residence of pupils when desired.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The fourteenth annual term of this institution will commence at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 4, 1871, and will continue until May 15, 1872. The full course of instruction is completed in two terms or in about twenty months. Graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination. Address, for catalogue or other information, at No. 37 Lafayette-place, THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden, &c.

A PLEASANT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR MISSES—Superior advantages for thorough education, combined with home privileges, healthful out-door exercise and attention to manners. English branches, modern languages, Latin and music taught. Location central and charming, near New-Haven. City references. Circulars at No. 791 Broadway, or address Miss CALHOUN, Cheshire, Conn. Fall term commences Sept. 19.

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER will open their French Protestant Boarding and Day School for young ladies, (formerly known as the Pension Nicolan-Allemeyer, at Neuilly, near Paris, France,) at No. 36 East 35th-st., New-York, on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. Address by letter, until Sept. 1, Mlle. MATHILDE CHARBONNIER, Security Bank, No. 110 Broadway.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Location healthy. Scenery unequaled. Building convenient. Teachers highly educated, earnest, working men. System of Order unsurpassed. A wide-awake, thorough-going school for boys wishing to be trained for business, for college, or for West Point, or the Naval Academy. Address OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL," FOR Children, and PRIVATE RECITATION-ROOMS for LADIES, reopen Sept. 21. Object: The physical, mental and moral culture of children; also, to furnish special advantages to ladies not desiring the routine of school. Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 W. 42d-st.

MISS DU VERNET WILL REOPEN HER Preparatory School for boys, and Miss M. F. DU VERNET her classes for little girls, at No. [illegible] West 26th-st., one door from 6th-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1871.

MISS E. L. ROBERTS, BELLEVILLE, N. J., will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Sept. 4, 1871. For circulars, apply to Miss ROBERTS, or to LE BOUTILLIER BROS., No. 48 East 14th-st.

$150 A YEAR FOR BOARD AND tuition at Episcopal Academy, Haddonfield, N. J. Rev. T. M. REILLY, Rector. Send for a circular.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Fall session opens Aug. 14. Apply early for catalogue or rooms to the Principal, Rev. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MOUNT PLEASANT INSTITUTE.—Private classes for boys. Amherst, Mass. Established 1846. H. C. NASH, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL, mathematical French and English teacher, based graduate of a foreign university, desires employment as teacher or tutor; City reference; highest testimonials. Address TUTOR, Station H. Post-office, New-York.

TEACHERS WANTING POSITIONS should apply now to American School Institute, No. 14 Bond-st. Demand for next season is now brisk.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, PENSION OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 3, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office, until the 1st of September, (proximo,) for eight hundred thousand (800,000) lithographed checks, for the use of the various Pension Agencies (fifty-nine in number) for the year 1872. Samples can be seen at this office, or at any United States Pension Agency.

Each bid must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by the bidder, with two competent sureties, that the bidder is engaged in the business of lithographing, and has the requisite facilities for the performance of the contract for which the bid is made, in a satisfactory manner.

The proposal and guarantee should be superscribed with the place of residence of the signers, and the proper date.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved. J. H. BAKER, Commissioner of Pensions.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

H. HENDERSON'S FAMILY LIQUOR-CASES.

Each Case containing one bottle of OLD PALE BRANDY, OLD RYE WHISKY, FINE OLD PORT, HOLLAND GIN, OLD PALE SHERRY, OLD BOURBON. Guaranteed pure and of the very best quality. PRICE SEVEN DOLLARS. Sent by Express C. O. D., or Post-office order. H. HENDERSON, No. 15 Broad-st., New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMISSIONERS of Pharmacy would respectfully notify all druggists and prescription clerks that by calling at his office, No. 72 Union-place, he will appoint a time for their examination. LOUIS G. BRANDA, Secretary.

$6 A LINE FOR AN ADVERTISEMENT IN 730 weekly newspapers circulating in all the Northern States of the Union. Best and cheapest medium of its kind in the world. Estimates sent on application to E. W. FOSTER, No. 41 Park-row, N. Y.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as 51,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Scotia, Wednesday, Aug. 16 | Algeria, Saturday, Aug. 19
China, Wednesday, Aug. 23 | Abyssinia, Saturday, Aug. 26
Russia, Wednesday, Aug. 30 | Calabria, Saturday, Sept. 2
Java, Wednesday, Sept. 6 | Batavia, Saturday, Sept. 9
Cuba, Wednesday, Sept. 13 | Parthia, Saturday, Sept. 16

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage. Per Russia and Scotia. | By other Wednesday ships. Cabin...$130, gold. Cabin...$100, gold. Second cabin...80, gold. Second cabin...80, gold. Return tickets, cabin...$250 and $200, gold. Second cabin...150, gold.

By steamers carrying Steerage Passengers. First cabin...$80 gold. Steerage...$30, currency. Return tickets...$150, gold.

Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL. NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS. THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD. [illegible]

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

OCEANIC...Aug. 19, 4 P. M.
ATLANTIC...Sept. 2, 3 P. M.
OCEANIC...Sept. 23, 3 P. M.
BALTIC...Oct. 7, 11 A. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80 gold. Steerage, $30 currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF LIMERICK...Thursday, Aug. 17, 4 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON...Saturday, Aug. 19, 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL...Thursday, Aug. 24, 11 M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN...Saturday, Aug. 26, 2 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold. | Payable in Currency.
First cabin...$75 | Steerage...$30
To London...80 | To London...35
To Paris...90 | To Paris...38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE...DAURE...Saturday, Aug. 26
LAFAYETTE...ROUSSAU...Saturday, Sept. 9
ST. LAURENT...LEMARIE...Saturday, Sept. 23
VILLE DE PARIS...SURMONT...Saturday, Oct. 7

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First Cabin...$140 | Second Cabin...$70

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS. | "EXTRA" STEAMERS.
Australia...Sat. Aug. 19 | Assyria...Wed. Aug. 16
Britannia...Sat. Aug. 26 | Alexandria...Wed. Aug. 23
Europa...Sat. Sept. 2 | Iowa...Wed. Aug. 30
India...Sat. Sept. 9 | Ismailia...Wed. Sept. 6

And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location. Cabin excursion tickets, good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.

Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

THE QUEEN, THOMAS, Saturday, Aug. 19, at 7½ A. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

ITALY, WEBSTER, Saturday, Aug. 26, at 12 M.

Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct: Cabin, $65 and $75, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL. (VIA QUEENSTOWN,) CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

NEVADA, Capt. Forsyth...Aug. 16, at 1 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. Whineray...Aug. 23, at 11 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. Freeman...Aug. 30, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. Price...Sept. 6, at 11 A. M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. Freeman, Sept. 13, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. Williams...Sept. 20, at 10 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold. Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL. UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. Tinklepaugh, Aug. 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. Slocum...Sept. 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. Wier...Oct. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to W. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P. CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE will sail from Pier No. 4 North River on THURSDAY, Aug. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA. ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

COLUMBIA, Capt. R. Van Sice...Aug. 17
MISSOURI, Capt. J. E. Edwards...Aug. 24
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. Adams...Aug. 31

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.— New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 27 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken...Wednesday, Aug. 16
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Wed., Aug. 23
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman...Tuesday, Sept. 5
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Wed., Sept. 13

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA. THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE. CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD. FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK. TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

VIRGO, Capt. Bulkley, TUESDAY, Aug. 15, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. Cheeseman, THURSDAY, Aug. 17, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 187 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. Nickerson, SATURDAY, Aug. 19, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. Fairclots, SATURDAY, Aug. 19, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from a multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA, CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO KINGSTON, (JAMAICA,) SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then Monday previous.

Aug. 15—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall via Kingston, connecting at Panama, with steamer CONSTITUTION, Capt. ——, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo and Mazatlan, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of Aug. 12.

Steamer JAPAN, will leave San Francisco, Sept. 1, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by JOS. MORRIS, Passport Agent, No. 21 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND Land Grant Bonds OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, WESTERN DIVISION.

These Bonds can now be had from the undersigned, or through the principal banks and bankers of the United States.

They have thirty (30) years to run, bearing Eight per Cent. (8 per cent.) Interest, payable on the 15th days of August and February in each year. The Principal and Interest are payable in Gold. The Principal in New-York, the Interest in New-York, London and Frankfort-on-Main, free of tax. They are Coupon Bonds, but can be registered or converted into Registered Bonds, and are receivable at par and accrued interest in payment for the Company's land sales. The payment of the principal and interest is secured by a first and only mortgage on the Company's Lands, granted by the United States in 1866, lying on the line of this road, and amounting to 1,500,000 acres, the railway of the Western Division, extending from Marysville, Kansas, to a junction with Union Pacific Road at Fort Kearney, a distance of 170 miles, together with the Equipments appertaining, Franchises, Rights of Way and Personal Property.

The mortgage is made to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York, as Trustees.

The Bondholders are amply protected by the terms of the Mortgage Deed, which prohibits a sale of the Company's lands at less than four ($4) dollars per acre, and a release of the lien of this Mortgage upon any portion sold until the purchase-money is paid to the Trustees, who are authorized to apply the same to the payment of these Bonds, either by purchase or to the Sinking Fund, for their redemption at maturity. This will more than extinguish the debt and leave the railway and equipments free. The security for the payment of these Bonds is therefore beyond all contingency.

Holders of 5-20s, and especially those who do not desire to be paid off by the Treasury Department, can now exchange their Governments for these Bonds at a good and substantial profit.

The location of the line of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad is a commanding one, from the fact that it is a practical extension westwardly of the Hannibal and St. Joseph, the next Land Grant road after the Illinois Central. The St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad is fed at its eastern terminus (St. Joseph) by railway lines coming direct from Hannibal, St. Louis, Chicago, and local roads converging at St. Joseph. Its business is therefore secured. Its connection with the Union Pacific Road opens up the through middle route across the Continent, and is of national importance. This is reflected in the fact that the quantities of letters and telegrams which we have received during the few days the Bonds have been for sale, applying for these securities, indicate the quick response of the American people in support of internal improvements, while at the same time they make a good investment.

Price for the present, 97½ and accrued interest in currency.

Circulars, maps, pamphlets, documents, &c., furnished upon application.

Expressage relating to the Bonds free. Marketable Securities received in exchange.

We have been at great expense in the examination of this property and the bonds and mortgage, and are satisfied the investments in this Loan will not only be safe but profitable. We base our calculations on the fact that the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, on the Eastern Division, lately successfully placed by our firm at 97½, have advanced to 102 and accrued interest, making them rule at 105, or nearly ten per cent. advance.

Under all circumstances, we unhesitatingly recommend them.

TANNER & CO., Bankers, NO. 11 WALL-ST.

FIRST-CLASS CITY AND COUNTY BONDS, PAYING FROM 10 TO 12 PER CENT., FREE OF ALL TAXES. INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.

CHOICE SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER BELOW PAR.

CASH VALUATION OF PROPERTY...$45,719,817
WHOLE INDEBTEDNESS, (LIMITED,) ONLY...892,000

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.

TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS OF ESTATES, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS SEEKING RELIABLE INVESTMENTS, ARE PURCHASING THESE LOANS.

ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES, FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, BANKER, STOCK AUCTIONEER, DEALER AND BROKER IN MUNICIPAL BONDS, NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

NEWARK, SOMERSET & STRAITSVILLE R. R. CO. OF OHIO. First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. GOLD BONDS.

This Road is now in successful operation, connecting with the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania Central Railroads, thereby giving an outlet to the vast Coal and Iron fields belonging to the said Company. For sale at 90 and interest by

VERMILYE & CO., Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD OFFICE, LAND DEPARTMENT, SEARS BUILDING, BOSTON, Aug. 8, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED until noon THURSDAY, Aug. 17, for the sale of $50,000 of the land bonds of said Company to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of April, 1867.

The bids will be opened Friday, Aug. 18, and accepted bids declared.

JOHN DUFF, M. McCORMICK, Trustees.

$150,000 IN RAILROAD BONDS will be received in payment for valuable real estate in Brooklyn. Apply to CHARLES W. HASSLER, No. 7 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

PROPOSALS FOR THE WATER LOAN OF THE CITY OF PROVIDENCE. INTEREST IN GOLD, AT FIVE OR SIX PER CENT., AS MAY BE DECIDED.

THE CITY OF PROVIDENCE PROPOSES TO ISSUE ITS BONDS PAYABLE IN GOLD on the 1st day of July, in the year Nineteen Hundred, (1900,) for FOUR MILLIONS OF DOLLARS of, the purpose of defraying the expense of introducing water into said city.

INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Coupons, payable in Gold, July 1 and Jan. 1, will be attached to the bonds for the interest thereon, or the bonds may be registered under existing law and the interest payable in gold, on said dates.

AUTHORITY FOR ISSUE.

The bonds are issued under authority given by the General Assembly of Rhode Island, and an ordinance passed by the City Council of Providence.

SECURITY.

Their payment is guaranteed by a lien—first, upon all the real estate or personal property owned by the city, and, secondly, upon all the real estate of the citizens of said city.

The income derived from the use of the water is also pledged to the payment of the bonds and the interest thereon.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF CITY.

The financial condition of the city on the 1st day of July last, was as follows:

Taxable valuation of real estate	$63,515,713 00
Taxable valuation of the personal estate, 1870	40,565,100 00
Total taxable property	$104,080,813 00
Property exempted from taxation, owned by the city, institutions, &c., but held for the Water loan	$5,481,662 00
Total value	$109,562,475 00

CITY DEBT.

The funded debt of the city is as follows:

1st. A loan to the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1876	$500,000 00
To meet this the city holds the same amount of the bonds of said railroad secured by a first mortgage upon the road in Rhode Island, and also funds in the hands of the Trustees of the Sinking Fund of this loan amounting to $114,654 07.	
2d. A loan issued in 1855 for public improvements of various kinds made prior to that date, payable Sept. 1, 1885, for	60,000 00
To meet this the Trustees of this Sinking Fund have in their hands securities amounting to $23,475 34. In addition to which there is an annual payment to this fund by the city, of $10,000.	
3d. A loan issued in 1863 for expenses growing out of the enlistment, of soldiers, payment of bounties, &c., payable Jan. 1, 1893, for	300,000 00
To meet this the Trustees of this Sinking Fund have in their hands securities amounting to $80,242 21. In addition to which there is an annual payment to this fund by the city of $5,000.	
4th. The floating debt incurred for public works, such as opening streets, erecting public buildings and introducing the water for which it is proposed to issue these bonds, amounting to	1,560,000 00
Of this sum the Water Commissioners have drawn...$1,000,000	
There is cash on hand...325,000	—1,325,000 00
Leaving the actual floating debt, say	235,000 00

An examination of the above statement shows that the funded debt of the city is more than provided for, as the several sinking funds, with their collaterals, are sufficient, without the additional annual payments from the Treasury, to pay their respective loans at maturity.

The amount of the floating debt above what will be repaid from the sale of the water bonds is so small as to make it safe to say that the City of Providence with a valuation of $109,562,475, has no debt.

POPULATION.

The population of the city by the census of 1870 was 68,906, and is increasing more rapidly than at any previous period of her history, and there has been expended within the past seven years by the city for permanent public improvements more than $1,000,000.

With the above facts, the Water Loan of the City of Providence may be placed in the first class of securities, and is beyond a question.

CHARACTER OF PROPOSALS.

"The Committee of the City Council of the City of Providence on the City Debt" invite proposals for any portion of four millions of dollars of the Water Loan of said city, to be issued as per the annexed circular. Said proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Water Loan," and to be transmitted sealed to Benjamin Tripp, City Treasurer of Providence, on or before 12 o'clock M., THURSDAY, the 24th day of August, 1871.

The proposals to be in the form hereunto annexed. Upon opening them the Committee will decide whether the loan shall be a five or six per cent. loan, and unless otherwise arranged, it will be payable at the City Treasurer's office in the City of Providence. The Committee reserve the right also to reject any or all of the bids at their discretion. The loan will be issued within sixty days from the opening of the proposals, and notice of the acceptance of any proposition will be transmitted at once to the party. The bonds are partly engraved and may be issued sooner than the above time if the labor on them can be completed. Interest from the 1st day of July to the date of issue, to be paid by the purchasers in currency at the rate of 1.10 for gold.

THOMAS A. DOYLE, Mayor, AMOS W. SNOW, NELSON W. ALDRICH, STEPHEN WATERMAN, WILLIAM BINNEY, Committee.

PROVIDENCE, July 24, 1871.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

The undersigned will take —— dollars of the Water Loan of the City of Providence, at the rate of —— dollars in currency for each one hundred dollars of said sum. The bonds to be issued in sums of one thousand dollars each, and to bear interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, or —— will take —— dollars of the same loan issued in similar manner, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and pay —— dollars in currency for each one hundred dollars thereof.

The bonds to be coupon or registered.

BANKING HOUSE OF Geo. Opdyke & Co. 25 NASSAU ST. CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

FOR SALE.

New-Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company, (now known as New-Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company,) First Mortgage Eight Per Cent. Sinking Fund Bonds; also, New-York and Boston Railroad Company First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds, at a large reduction below the subscription prices, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Banker, Stock Broker and Auctioneer, 43 Pine-st.

SAFE INVESTMENTS.

Illinois Registered 10 per cent. Bonds.
Missouri County 10 per cent. Bonds.
Missouri School 10 per cent. Bonds.
Kansas School 10 per cent. Bonds.

Also, other choice 8 and 10 per cent. securities, payable in this City.

For sale below par by FITCH & ELLIS, Bankers, No. 11 Pine-st.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

EIGHT PER CENT. First Mortgage Bonds MOBILE & MONTGOMERY RAILROAD COMPANY, Indorsed by State of Alabama. PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

After a careful examination, we confidently recommend these bonds, because—

1. They are a first mortgage upon a road already completed and in successful operation, with net earnings, well established for several years, of MUCH MORE THAN ENOUGH TO PAY THE INTEREST on all the bonds authorized to be issued.

2. The proceeds of these bonds will complete an extension of fifteen miles of heavy work from Tensas into the City of Mobile, DISPENSING WITH THE PRESENT STEAM-BOAT SERVICE, CURTAILING EXPENSE AND INCREASING EFFICIENCY OF THE ROAD.

3. The road is 186 miles long. Entire mortgage, $2,500,000, or a little over $13,000 PER MILE. COST OF ROAD OVER $30,000 PER MILE.

4. It connects MOBILE and MONTGOMERY, and is a link in the route from NEW-ORLEANS to NEW-YORK, and also between the GULF and LOUISVILLE, by the insured completion of the road from MONTGOMERY north to DECATUR, being built by the LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, who thus display their estimate of the value of the route.

5. They are indorsed and guaranteed by the STATE OF ALABAMA, the value of whose indorsement has been recently tested and fully established.

6. Some of the most careful investors in ENGLAND and this country, after investigation, have bought these bonds for permanent investment, so that now only about $150,000 are on the market, which are for sale at present at 95 and ACCRUED INTEREST, by

SOUTTER & CO., NO. 53 WILLIAM-ST.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000.

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight.

Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.

Empowered to Act as Financial Agent for States, Corporations, and Individuals.

To Act as Agents of Corporations in Issuing Registering, or Countersigning Certificates.

To Act as Trustees of Mortgages of Railroads and Other Corporations.

To Act as Trustees for Married Women, and May Take Charge of and Manage Their Separate Property.

The Company is a Legal Depository for Moneys Paid into Court.

D. R. MANGAM, President.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

TURNER BROTHERS, BANKERS, No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner, | A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.

(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)

Interest allowed on daily balances. Certificates of Deposit issued available at all business centres.

Collections made with prompt returns. Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., bought and sold on commission. Advances made on approved securities.

Sight Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on San Francisco.

Desirable investment securities for sale.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS, 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR SALE $300,000 JACKSON COUNTY, MISSOURI BONDS, INTEREST AT THE RATE OF EIGHT PER CENT.

Per annum, payable 1st of February and 1st of August.

TOTAL DEBT of the County, including these Bonds, is less than...$375,000

Assessed valuation of property in 1870 was over...$16,000,000

Price 90 and accrued interest.

Further information furnished on application to W. P. CONVERSE & CO., NO. 54 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company 7 Per Cent. GOLD BONDS.

Secured by a first mortgage on Road and by a first mortgage on a grant of one million one hundred and sixty thousand acres of the most valuable Lumber Lands in Michigan, free of tax. Coupon or registered. A first-class investment. For sale by

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 27 Pine-st., New-York.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and ALEXANDERS, CUNLIFFES & CO., No. 30 Lombard-st., London.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1871.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at its office in Chicago, on the 29th day of November, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon. By order of the Board of Directors. JOHN NEWELL, President.

INSURANCE STOCKS AND SCRIPS wanted by E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 to $5,000. ASSETS, $9,510,236 14.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $5 to $20 monthly until paid; to rent and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

THE AMERICAN MUSICAL AGENCY, No. 211 4th-av., furnishes competent piano and vocal teachers for seminaries; also, good singers and organists. For particulars apply to HENRY SCHROEDER, Director.

MEETINGS.

CENTENARY OF SIR WALTER SCOTT.

The members of the St. Andrew's Society of the State of New-York are requested to meet at the Casino, (near the Mall,) in Central Park, on TUESDAY, the 15th inst., at 3½ o'clock precisely, to take part in the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the monument to the memory of Sir Walter Scott. By order of the President. CHAS. HENDERSON, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1871.

65th DIVIDEND.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable on demand. AUGUSTUS COLSON, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 155 BROADWAY, July 12, 1871.

CAPITAL...$200,000
SURPLUS...150,000

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent. free from tax, payable Aug. 1, 1871. JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD CO., ST. JOSEPH, Mo., July 24, 1871.

THE COUPONS AND INTEREST ON the First Mortgage Eight per cent. Gold Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, both Eastern and Western Divisions, due Aug. 15, 1871, at New-York, will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, free of tax. THOMAS E. TOOTLE, Treasurer.

THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 7, 1871.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that a cash dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared on the preferred and common stock of this Company, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable at the office of the Company's agents, Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 59 Liberty-st., New-York City, on the 5th day of September next, to holders who are registered as such at the close of business hours on the 19th inst., at which time the transfer-books will be closed, and reopened for transfers on the 5th day of September next. W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, NO. 59 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1871.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF this Company have this day declared a Dividend of two (2) dollars per share, payable on the 1st day of September prox. to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer-books.

The transfer-books will be closed from 3 P. M. Aug. 15 to the morning of Sept. 2. J. C. BABCOCK, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SATOPILAS SILVER MINING COMPANY, NO. 120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1871.

THE REGULAR QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company is payable on and after Sept. 1, at the office of the Company.

The transfer-books will close on Tuesday the 15th inst., and reopen Sept. 1. W. N. GODDARD, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1871.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY—A Dividend of Two and One-half per Cent. has this day been declared on the stock of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, payable on the 15th instant, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place.

The books will close on Saturday, 5th instant, and be reopened 16th instant. G. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NORWICH, Conn., Aug. 3, 1871.

DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company will declare a Dividend of Five per Cent. on the 5th inst., payable on Wednesday, the 16th instant, at the Farmers Loan and Trust Company's office, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, to stockholders whose names are on the stock ledger at the close of business on Saturday, the 5th instant. G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NO. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 28, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS bank have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after 14th August next.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 1st to the 14th prox. A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1871.

TO THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK—Sir: Notice is hereby given that at the General Election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Secretary of State, in the place of Homer A. Nelson;

A Controller, in the place of Asher P. Nichols;

A Treasurer, in the place of Wheeler H. Bristol;

An Attorney-General, in the place of Marshall B. Champlain;

A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Van Rensselaer Richmond;

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of George W. Chapman;

An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of David B. McNeil.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District, in the place of Josiah Sutherland, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, a Senator for the Fourth Senate District, comprising the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

Also, a Senator for the Fifth Senate District, comprising the Eighth, Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

Also, a Senator for the Sixth Senate District, comprising the Tenth, Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

Also, a Senator for the Seventh Senate District, comprising the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City and County of New-York.

Also, a Senator for the Eighth Senate District, comprising the Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards of the City and County of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS.—Also, to be elected for said County:

Twenty-one Members of Assembly;

Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the place of Samuel Jones and James C. Spencer;

A Judge in the Court of Common Pleas, in the place of Charles P. Daly;

A Judge of the Marine Court, in the place of Henry Alker;

A Register, in the place of Michael Connolly;

Two Inspectors of Election for each Election District, in the place of the present Inspectors of Election;

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

The attention of Town and City Election Boards, Inspectors of Election, and County Canvassers, is directed to Chapter 712 of the Laws of 1871, herewith printed, as to the supply of ballot-boxes, form of ballots, and manner of canvassing votes, to wit:

CHAPTER 712.

AN ACT in relation to the election of Representatives in Congress, Senators, and Members of Assembly.

Passed April 25, 1871; three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. At each annual or special election at which a Representative in Congress, Senator or Member of Assembly is hereafter to be elected, the inspectors in the several election districts in this State shall provide and keep a separate box in which all ballots for Representatives in Congress, to be indorsed "Congress," shall be deposited; also, a separate box in which all ballots for Senator, to be indorsed "Senate," shall be deposited; and also a separate box in which all ballots for Member of Assembly, to be indorsed "Assembly," shall be deposited, and the ballots deposited in said several boxes shall be estimated and canvassed in the order named above, respectively, and immediately following the estimate and canvass of the ballots indorsed "State."

SEC. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

Respectfully yours, &c., H. A. NELSON, Secretary of State.

You are, without delay, to deliver a copy of the above notice to the Board of Supervisors and to each Supervisor in your county; and also to cause a copy of said notice to be published in such public newspapers printed in your county, not exceeding fifteen in number, having the largest circulation in the City and County of New-York, once in each week, until the election.

Vide Chapter 480, Laws of 1863.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, NEW COURT-HOUSE, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, August 1, 1871.

I certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the Election Notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State. MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

☞ Publishers of newspapers will not insert this advertisement unless especially authorized so to do. See Chapter 480, Laws of 1863. MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Sheriff.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO., MANUFACTURERS and wholesale and retail dealers in EVERY VARIETY OF FURNITURE for City and country residences. Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

CLAIRVOYANT.—MME. CLARA A. ALMA, (CLARA ANTONIO, late of San Francisco) business and medical clairvoyant, No. 1,230 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., opposite the Grand Hotel.

HELP WANTED.

EMPLOYMENT.

I want 1,000 agents to canvass for the COMPLETE HERBALIST. I will give such terms and furnish such advertising facilities that no man need make less than $200 per month and all expenses—no matter whether he ever canvassed before or not. A premium of a new dress given to lady canvassers. Address DR. O. PHELPS BROWN, No. 21 Grand-st., Jersey City, N. J., and full particulars will be sent by return mail.

OUT-DOOR WORK.—OBTAINING SUBSCRIPTIONS to *The Aldine* is a pleasant and remunerative Summer occupation. The work itself insures a respectful reception, and it is only intrusted to educated and respectable persons to canvass. Send twenty-five cents for a sample copy and full information to JAMES SUTTON & CO., Publishers, No. 23 Liberty-st., New-York.

WANTED—A NURSE TO TAKE CARE OF an infant six weeks old; City reference required. Apply at No. 294 4th-av., today, between 5 and 5½ P. M.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN; must be familiar with merchant tailors' goods. Apply to WATERBURY, SMITH & CO., No. 51 Walker-st.

DRUG CLERK WANTED.—APPLY for three days at No. 56 Hudson-av., Brooklyn.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID ROAD OR CARRIAGE horse; sound and stylish; about 15½ hands high; together with top wagon and harness, nearly new. Can be seen at Lambert's stables, 48th-st., between Madison and 5th avs. W. MARSHALL, Owner.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL DARK CHESTNUT mare, 16 hands high, 6 years old, very gentle, yet fast, perfectly sound; good for saddle and pony phaeton. Can be seen for three days at STATE & SHERMAN'S, No. 103 West 33d-st., near 6th-av.

A SORREL MARE, NINE YEARS OLD, fifteen hands high; sound and kind to harness or saddle; can trot in three minutes; price $300. Call at stable in Henry-st., between President and Carroll, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID TEAM OF GRAY horses, sound and kind, 6 and 7 years old, 15 to 16 hands high, with a large truck and good as new, together or separate. Apply at No. 437 West-st.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—A GENTLEMAN'S turnout, consisting of a fine roadster, top and road wagon, lap robe, sheet, whip, &c. Can be seen at livery stable, No. 189 Pavonia-av., Jersey City.

BAY HORSE, 7 YEARS OLD, 15¼ hands high, very stylish; been used by a lady; also, dog-cart and double harness, cheap. Apply at No. 35 West 29th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SPACIOUS AND WELL-FURNISHED apartments, singly or en suite, with private table if desired, can be secured in a first-class brown-stone house on 5th-av., near 5th-av., upon application in writing to Post-office Box No. 2,861, or in person at Room No. 16, No. 239 Broadway; references exchanged.

A NO. 1 LARGE ROOMS, EN SUITE, or single, on first or second floor, for gentlemen and wife; excellent table; good neighborhood; terms moderate; references exchanged. Call at No. 271 West 11th-st.

NO. 7 WEST 29TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms to let, single or en suite; house and location desirable; opposite Hoffman House and overlooking Madison-square.

HOBOKEN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE a handsomely-furnished parlor and bedroom to let, with or without board; reference required. Address No. 114 River-terrace.

SUMMER RESORTS.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL, CATSKILL.—Open June 10. House new, 200 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some 17 acres on the Hudson River. Mountain air and scenery unsurpassed in the world. House enlarged the past Winter; grounds extended and improved. First-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests. Accessible by boats and cars. Address JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.—A lady, now sick, desires to obtain immediate board in a quiet country home for her daughter; two young children and nurse, where herself and remaining daughter can be accommodated later in the season if she is able to go; terms must be moderate. Address Box No. 4,535 New-York Post-office.

SUMMER BOARD AT AMENIA SEMINARY, Amenia, N. Y. Send for pro-spectus. S. T. FROST, A. M.

BOARD AT CORNWALL.—FIVE OR six cottage rooms. JAMES G. ROE.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st., as follows:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal express.
9:00 A. M., Saratoga special express.
10:30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, fast train, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express.
3:45 P. M., Saratoga special express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express. Sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Syracuse, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave on Sundays at 8 P. M.
11:00 P. M., Utica and Troy Express, with through sleeping-cars.
2:00 P. M., Hudson Special train.
7:30 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:45 A. M., 12:30, 4:15 and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 7:10 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 8:50, and 10:00 A. M., 1:20, 3:00, 4:25, 5:40, 6:15 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
Sunday Way Trains, 8:00 A. M. and 4:00 P. M., Yonkers Special; 9:00 A. M., Poughkeepsie Special, makes no stop south of Yonkers.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent. New-York, June 26, 1871.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

The only double track Railroad on Long Island. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. Commencing MONDAY, May 15, 1871, from Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries.

8:00 A. M. Mail for Patchogue, connecting at Babylon for Fire Island, and at Patchogue by stage for Bellport and Fire Place.
9:00 A. M. Rockaway Excursion.
10:00 A. M. Accommodation for Babylon.
3:30 P. M. Express for Patchogue, connecting at Babylon for Fire Island, and from Patchogue by stage for Bellport and Fire Place.
4:30 P. M. Patchogue Accommodation.
5:30 P. M. Babylon Accommodation.
6:30 P. M. Merrick Accommodation.

The 8:00 and 10:00 A. M.; and 3:30, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Hempstead and Rockaway.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

For further particulars see time table.

*This train will commence running July 1, 1871.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after WEDNESDAY, May 24, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:

8:00 A. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor.
9:00 A. M.—Northport and Glen Cove.
10:00 A. M.—Hicksville Way Train.
3:30 P. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor Express.
4:30 P. M.—Northport and Glen Cove Express.
4:30 P. M.—Riverhead Express.
6:00 P. M.—Northport Way Train.

All trains connect at Mineola with Hempstead.

Sunday Excursion Trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Hicksville, Huntington and Northport, leave Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant young woman as first-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking desired in a first-class establishment, (French or English;) has two years' reference from last place in the City; no objection to country. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOROUGHLY competent woman as first-class cook; understands meats, soups, pastries, desserts, &c.; an excellent baker; will assist with the washing; no objection to the country; unobjectionable references. Call or address No. 206 East 29th-st., near 2d-av.

ATTENTION.—GIRLS CAN GET THE best situations, without delay, by applying at CARPENTER'S Agency, No. 135 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av., as cooks, chamber-maids, waitresses, laundresses, house-workers, small girls, and girls just landed.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as child's nurse; can be trusted; or will assist in chamber-work; good reference. Call at last employer's, No. 221 West 22d-st.

FAMILIES IN CITY OR COUNTRY wanting first-class help, of all nationalities, in any capacity, can be suited immediately at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, lately landed, a situation to do general housework in a private family. Call at No. 25 West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., rear.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN GIRL, A situation to do general housework; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 137 Norfolk-st., at M. HILD'S.

AT BEDELL'S NO. 340 4TH-AV.—EMPLOYERS in search of competent and reliable servants will find a selection of English, Irish, Scotch and German, for City and country, both Protestant and Catholic.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS USEFUL man on a gentleman's or farmer's place, by a strong, willing young man; thoroughly understands the care of horses, plain gardening, and milking; willing to make himself useful and not afraid of work; will go for moderate wages and has the best references. Apply at or address at 42 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young man, a situation as coachman; good groom and first-class driver; has thorough knowledge of the business, sober and obliging; best City references. Call or address O. MILLS, at private stable, No. 6 East 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BARtender or to drive a liquor-wagon by a respectable young man, who has been in the business and can command a good trade; good references. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a Protestant young man; is a first-class servant. Address HENRY MIDDLETON, No. 52 Prince-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation as porter or useful man in a store or hotel; has good references. Apply at No. 12 West 11th-st., corner 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED German man as landscape gardener, or take charge of a country place; best of references given. Call at No. 34 Ridge-st., second floor.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—MY BAKERY, WITH ALL THE stock, tools and fixtures, situated on Main-st., Thompsonville, Conn., now doing a splendid business. No competition nearer than Hartford or Springfield. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. JOHN COLLINS.

DRY GOODS.

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.—Overcoats, dress coats, jackets, pants, under-clothing, blankets, bedding, mosquito nets, tents, harness, saddles, &c. Send for circular. PITKIN & CO., No. 130 Chambers-st., New-York, No. 71 North 2d-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

CLOSED ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY, Aug. 14 and 15.

WILL REOPEN ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUG. 16, First appearance of the world-famed MISS LYDIA THOMPSON and HER NEW COMPANY, Under the management of MR. ALEX. HENDERSON, REORGANIZED, MUCH INCREASED AND STRENGTHENED IN ENGLAND.

The combination forming the most complete and powerful COMEDY AND BURLESQUE COMPANY either in this country or in Europe, comprising MISS LYDIA THOMPSON, MISS CAMILLE DUBOIS, MISS HETTY TRACY, MISS CARLO A. ZERBINI, MISS KATE EGERTON, MISS TILLY EARL, MISS KATE HEATHCOTE, MISS LOTTIE MIRA, and MISS MILLIE COOKE, MR. HENRY BECKETT, MR. W. H. MONTGOMERY, MR. WILLIE EDOUIN, MR. JOHN EDOUIN.

Musical Director...MR. M. CONNELLY.

The OPENING PIECE will be a NEW BURLESQUE upon the well-known tale BLUE BEARD.

NOTICE.—Purchasers of tickets for Monday and Tuesday can have them changed for Wednesday and Thursday, upon application at the box office.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. LOTTA.

THIS MONDAY EVENING, First appearance at this theatre of the brilliant young comedienne, LOTTA, who will appear in her dual character of LITTLE NELL and the MARCHIONESS, in Mr. Jno. Brougham's dramatization of Charles Dickens' celebrated novel of the "Old Curiosity Shop," SUPPORTED BY A POWERFUL COMPANY.

EVERY EVENING, and SATURDAY MATINEE at 1½ O'CLOCK.

Seats secured six days in advance.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, production of the sensational drama, in three acts, entitled A LIFE'S REVENGE. FOURNECHET...GEO. C. BONIFACE. MATINEE TODAY AT 2 P. M. MEG'S DIVERSION and farce of MY SON DIANA. FRIDAY, Aug. 18, benefit of Mr. G. C. BONIFACE.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE

WILL OPEN SEPT. 4, With the eminent artistes, Mr. and Mrs. BANDMANN.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

THEODORE THOMAS and his UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA. THIS and EVERY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

NEW-YORK STATE FAIR, TO BE HELD AT ALBANY, OCT. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 1871.

LAST DAY FOR ENTRIES, SEPT. 2.

The thirty-first Annual CATTLE SHOW and FAIR of the New-York State Agricultural Society will be held at Albany, Oct. 2 to 6, 1871.

THE PREMIUMS are open to all comers, residents of New-York, or non-residents, on equal terms.

ALL ENTRIES, except of fruits and flowers, must be made on or before SATURDAY, the 2d day of September.

The usual FREE TRANSPORTATION of property for exhibition is conceded by all the principal railroad and steam-boat companies within the State, and free one way by the Boston and Albany Railroad for New-England exhibitors.

For PREMIUM LISTS and all other information address NEW-YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, Albany, New-York.

THE TURF.

SARATOGA RACES. SIX DAYS, COMMENCING AUG. 16.

A very large number of horses, including all the best in America, are in attendance.

Excellent racing is anticipated. W. R. TRAVERS, President.

C. WHEATLY, Secretary.

STEAMBOATS.

$2.—ALBANY AND TROY.—DAY LINE.—Steamers C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, from Vestry-st. at 8:30 A. M., 30th-st. at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson.

CONNECTING with evening trains on the New-York Central for the West, and on and after June 26, with the Albany and Susquehanna Road for Sharon Springs. (24 from New-York,) and Stockbridge, and by Rensselaer and Saratoga Road for Saratoga Springs. (49 to New-York.) At Hudson for Lebanon Springs, all rail. To Troy by steam-boat SCHUYLER.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted,) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to the destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.—THE NEW, staunch, sea-going steamer FLORENCE, Capt. JOHN A. GARNER, Jr., leaves Christopher-st., North River, 8:45 A. M., Franklin-st., North River, 9 A. M.; Pier No. 4, North River, 9:15 A. M.; Pier below Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. Leave the Beach, 4 P. M. Refreshments on board. The best surf and still water bathing in America. Also, superior picnic groves and rambles. Arrangements can be made for select parties. Inquire on board, or at No. 223 West-st.

CONEY ISLAND NORTH AND EAST RIVER LINE.—NORTH RIVER LINE.

Steamer NORWALK leaves regularly every day, West 10th-st. at 9:25, 12:25 and 3:25; Pier No. 3 North Moore-st., at 9:40, 12:40 and 3:40; Pier No. 4 North River at 10, 1 and 4.

EAST RIVER LINE.

Steamer NAUSHON leaves 8th-st. at 9:20, 11:20 and 2:20; Peck-slip at 9:40, 11:40 and 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Franklin-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 12th...1:30 P. M.	Saturday, 12th...5:30 P. M.
Sunday, 13th...8:30 A. M.	Sunday, 13th...3:00 P. M.
Sunday, 13th...6:30 P. M.	Monday, 14th...6:30 A. M.
Monday, 14th...3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 15th...6:45 A. M.
Tuesday, 15th...3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 16th...6:45 A. M.
Wednesday, 16th...3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 17th...6:45 A. M.

THE STEAMER HELEN WILL RUN in connection with the SEA BIRD, from foot of Franklin-st., for same landings, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 12th...3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 12th...6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 15th...7:30 A. M.	Monday, 14th...3:00 P. M.
Wednesday, 16th...7:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 15th...3:30 P. M.
Thursday, 17th...8:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 16th...3:30 P. M.
Friday, 18th...8:00 A. M.	Thursday, 17th...3:00 P. M.
Saturday, 19th...3:30 P. M.	Friday, 18th...3:30 P. M.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN, landing at Whitestone, Baylis Dock, Great Neck Sand's Point, Mott's Dock and Glenwood, on and after June 15, steamer ARROWSMITH leaves Pier No. 24 E. R., (Peck-slip,) daily at 9 A. M., stopping at 27th-st. each way, returning to the City about 7 P. M. Steamer SEAWANHAKA leaves daily (Sunday excepted) for the above landings at 4 P. M.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO LEWES AND THE DELAWARE BREAK-WATER.—The splendid sea-going steamers EASTERN QUEEN and HAVANA will leave for the above places daily, at 1 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 21 North River, affording a splendid opportunity for enjoying a short sea trip, with fine fishing and bathing. Excursion tickets for the trip, good for one week, $8.

ALBANY AND TROY LINE.—THE OLD, popular, long-established evening line for Albany and Troy, and via connecting railroads for Buffalo and the West and Saratoga and the North, leaving Pier No. 30 North River, (Vestry-st.,) one block south of Jersey Ferry, daily, at 6 P. M. Fare always less than by any other route.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time, no dust, half railroad fare. The steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45 and 27th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning leaves Norwalk 7:30 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare 75c.; excursion tickets, $1 25.

THE MARY POWELL FROM VESTRY-ST. at 3:30 P. M. daily, making usual landings. Returning leave Rondout, 5:30 A. M.; Poughkeepsie, 6:30; Milton, 6:45; Newburg, 7:30; Cornwall, 7:45; West Point, 8:00; Cozzens, 8:15; arriving in New-York at 10:45.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON BOAT FOR Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie, landing at New-Hamburg, Marlboro, Highland, Tivoli and Malden.—Steam-boat SUNNYSIDE will leave Pier No. 40 North River, foot Spring-st., at 2 P. M.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The new and beautiful steam-boat AMERICUS leaves the foot of Market-st. every afternoon at 2:30 and 27th-st. at 2:45 o'clock. Returning leaves Stamford at 7 o'clock and Greenwich at 7:35 A. M.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 12 midnight, Sundays excepted.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road [illegible]

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. ROSENBLATT and GEORGE S. ROSENBLATT, bankrupts.—In pursuance of an order made in this proceeding, on the 9th day of August, 1871, the subscriber will, on the 21st day of August, 1871, at 11 o'clock, sell the personal property of the bankrupts, by Burdett & Dennis, auctioneers, at No. 314 Canal-street, consisting of a lot of ribbons, flowers, milliners' trimmings, &c., &c. GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal. NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1871.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, SS.—To whom it may concern.—At New-York City the 12th day of August, A. D. 1871.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of ELIAS BACH, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. J. J. RUSSE, Assignee, No. 204 [illegible]

PRISON ATROCITIES.

The Inquisition Revived at the Sing Sing Prison.

Terrible Instruments of Torture Now in Vogue—The "Trapeze," the "Bed of Roses," and the "Grave-Yard"—Indescribable Sufferings of the Victims.

For more than forty years Sing Sing Prison has been a den of horrors. Within its gloomy precincts convicts have been lashed with the cat, tortured with the crucifix, murdered with the shower-bath. Yet crime is on the increase. The inhumanities of the past have taught nothing, save perhaps a perfection in the art of torture. And, to-day, the prison stands a utter reproach to the system which governs it; a monument to official incompetency, corruption and brutality. A reporter, who has spent some time in investigating this matter, presents the following as a portion of the fruits of his labor:

A PRISON RUNNING ITSELF.

One morning, not long ago, he called upon Mr. James Rider, the efficient Sing Sing Chief of Police, and stated that he desired to visit the prison in company with that official. The Chief assented, and shortly afterward both drove past the prison guard-boxes, on the way to the Agent's and Warden's office. Upon entering the prison yard, the first individual met was a convict, leisurely driving behind a handsome trotter.

"Whose horse is that?" asked the reporter.

"Oh, that's the Warden's," answered an official, who came up at the same moment.

"Can I see the Agent?" was the next query.

"No, he's off fishing."

"Is the Prison Clerk here?"

"No, he's off to Albany."

"Can I see the principal keeper?"

The official laughed, as he answered: "No; he's home sick, I think." And thus an institution containing 1,200 criminals was left without a responsible chief [illegible].

The prison telegraph-operator informed the visitors that they might "go through" if they desired, and so they proceeded at once to the punishment-room. Pat. Shinness, a convict murderer, was in charge. A keeper slept soundly on a sofa near the door. He was soon awakened, however. After exchanging salutations with the chief, he asked the object of the visit. The chief answered that he wanted to show the reporter the punishment-room. Whereupon the keeper gasped for breath; then his face reddened, as he growled fiercely, and said:

"No, you can't go in there. We don't 'low newspaper men nor visitors in there."

To this the visitor mildly inquired if there was a little inquisition there which it was desirable to have concealed. The only answer to this was that it didn't "make any difference."

The prison officials are all anxious to conceal their doings from the public. Not long since an Inspector of State Prisons said to an officer who was suspected of criticising the irregularities of some brother officers, "We expect officers to keep their mouths shut in this place."

THE TRAPEZE TORTURE.

But despite official precautions, it has been discovered that two new instruments of torture are in vogue at the prison. When a legislative enactment abolished the use of the shower-bath, crucifix and cat-o'-nine-tails in our penal institutions, every humane citizen applauded. It was not thought that instruments of torture equally barbaric would supply their places. That this impression was erroneous will be readily conceded, on learning the operations of that mysterious room so carefully shielded from public observation. In this room is what the prison officers facetiously term "the trapeze." It consists of two thin tarred ropes run over a pulley. A harmless-looking contrivance, yet it never fails to drive the color from the face of a convict who expects to feel its power. The ends of these ropes are fastened to the thumbs of the convict who is to be punished. Then one [illegible] by Pat Shinness, the convict torturer, and the victim is lifted off his feet. As the man dangles in mid-air, his entire [illegible] are really horrible. The most excruciating pains are felt in every part of his body, and every fibre quivers with keenest agony. The tendons of the arms are stretched to their fullest length, and seem like red-hot wires in the man's flesh. Elbow joints and shoulder-blades snap as if ready to separate, and the thumbs swollen and black with compressed blood often actually split open. At this point, the miserable wretch, filled with terror, happily sinks into insensibility. When released he is generally unable to walk by reason of temporary paralysis.

One keeper, who was questioned concerning "the trapeze," said to the reporter:

"I've seen men hung up till their thumbs swelled out like a bullfrog's head. The rope cuts right into the flesh as soon as a man is swung clear from the floor. Very often a man will faint while hanging. When they get through with a man on the 'trapeze' he very frequently gets chucked into a dark cell. Next day he may get hauled out and hung up again."

"How long are convicts subjected to this torture?" was asked.

"Sometimes for over an hour. But a good many men will faint before that time's up," was the answer.

A MURDERER AS TORTURER.

The convict Pat Shinness does all the punishing. He is a big, brawny fellow, who murdered a mere boy.

Mr. Wm. S. Reynolds, an able gentleman, who for twenty years has served alternately as private detective and prison officer, said, while the reporter was pursuing the investigations:

"Things are not working as they should at the prison. In regard to the convict's punishments, let me give an incident or two. One morning, Harry Seymour, a convict, had some words with his keeper. He was ordered to take his bucket and go to the principal keeper's office. Of course, that meant punishment, and the convict knew it. Some more words passed between the convict and the keeper, a man named Doughy. The next thing I saw was the two fighting. Well, Seymour got clubbed pretty badly; so much that when he went into the punishment-room he fell back completely exhausted. While he was lying that way, with his head back, Pat Shinness walked up and struck him twice, full in the face. I reported Shinness, but nothing was done in the matter."

This convict, Shinness, has so much influence with "the powers that be," that he does not scruple at insulting even the keepers. One more incident concerning him:

Mr. Reynolds having occasion to punish a convict, brought the "trapeze" into requisition. While the convict was hanging helpless by his thumbs, he began to scream with agony. Shinness ordered him to "shut up." But the man yelled again. At this the murderer stepped to the man's side and struck him a heavy blow under the ear. Mr. Reynolds sprang to the ropes and lowered the man quickly, finding, as he did so, that he was unconscious. The ruffian, Shinness, was ordered from the room by the indignant keeper, and afterward reported; but no notice was taken of the complaint.

Alfred Locke is proprietor of a hotel in Sing Sing. Several keepers board at his hotel. Upon asking this gentleman if he knew anything about the tortures of the prison, he made the following answer:

"Not long ago a keeper who still holds a position at the prison made an outrageous statement at my dinner-table, in the hearing of several gentlemen. He said that he had hung a nigger up that day for over an hour; that he was going to take him out of the dark cell next day and give him more. He concluded by swearing that he would hang him up until he would never be able to do another day's work."

"Did he hang the man on the following day?"

"Yes, I believe he did. I heard some of the men talking about it."

THE BED OF ROSES.

But there is still another favorite method of reducing refractory convicts to submission, which is fully as bad as the trapeze. The dark cells are stone dungeons seven feet long, three and a half feet wide, and six feet high, with a solid iron door that shuts off all ventilation. In one of these dark cells is a companion piece to "the trapeze." It is termed the "Bed of Roses." This luxurious couch is a stout wooden flooring, which covers the cell bottom. Upon this frame is fastened half spheres of hard wood, about the size of billiard balls cut in halves. These are secured tightly, with the rounded surface turned upward. The prisoner to be punished is forced in upon the "bed," after he has been deprived of his coat, shoes and stockings. A few days in a cell containing this worse than stony bed, and a reeking, poisonous atmosphere, reduces the convict to a state of utter physical and mental weakness. In vain he seeks for rest in sleep, as far as possible of ease. The hard knobs press into his flesh, and fill his body with a thousand pangs; every motion increases his tortures, but his cries for mercy meet with no response. When he leaves his dungeon it is with blinded vision and unsteady gait, with limbs bruised, and body lame and sore throughout.

Men are often confined in these dark cells for a period of three weeks at a time, occasionally for months. During that time seeds of disease and death are implanted which yield their harvest speedily. In the year 1821 the effect of solitary confinement was tested thoroughly in Auburn Prison. The cells were palaces compared with the black holes of Sing Sing. Yet notwithstanding the fact the prisoners suffered terribly. Out of eighty convicts confined, five died before a year had expired, one became hopelessly insane, another jumped out of his cell and over a gallery when his keeper's eyes were turned away, and was killed. The Governor finally found it advisable to pardon twenty-six convicts in order to save their lives.

Some of the ordinary cells are very damp and unhealthy, almost as bad as the dark cells. At night the flagging along one of the galleries is as wet as if water had been drawn over the stones with a mop. This gallery is called the "graveyard" by the convicts.

PRISON DISCIPLINE.

Discipline at the prison hardly deserves that name now. Undue favors are shown some convicts, unusual severity exercised toward others. The officers, with but few honorable exceptions, are incompetent. Most of the punishments inflicted are due to this fact, as well as to the introduction of rum within the prison walls. It is not very strange, however, that convicts get drunk when such bright examples are set by their keepers. Numerous rum-bills, incurred by prison officials, have been shown to our reporter, and Alfred Locke swears that when he was at the prison "more than two-thirds of the officers would drink, gamble and do other things not fit to be named." He has "seen a keeper" so drunk that he could hardly sit in his seat." And the convicts saw this man's degradation. Rum is frequently smuggled into the prison, but sometimes the convicts go outside of the lines for it. Two venders of whisky in the ancient town of Sparta, say that convicts are in the habit of patronizing their saloons. In most cases the convict "treats" his officer in charge. When a prisoner drinks rum he gets ugly. Then "the trapeze" is brought into requisition. But the officer who allowed him to buy the rum escapes scot free.

PERQUISITES.

It follows that if an official can be bribed to sell rum, his favors can be purchased in other matters. It is not surprising, then, that Mr. Alfred Locke should have sworn, some months since, to the annexed statement. Says Mr. Locke: "The common talk in the prison, and the general belief, is that convicts who have money or can control it may procure easy positions. The impression is very general that a refuge in the hospital has long been easy of attainment. I have been told by convicts in whom I have confidence that they had in this way secured more desirable positions. One said that he had procured a place in the hospital as a patient, by paying $20; another that he had had a place promised there for $25, which he paid, and the place was then refused him unless he would pay $25 more. A third paid $100 for the place of hall-boy, which he never got, because the keeper who had promised it to him ran away."

Our reporter called upon a keeper to ask him about these charges of bribery at the prison.

Said the keeper: "I will tell you of one little incident, and you can draw your own conclusions. I had charge of a gang in which a convict named John Riley worked. He had saved about $400, which he had made by overwork. This became known to some of the officers, and what should turn up but one day comes an order from the Doctor to bring Riley into the Hospital. Now, he was just as well as I am, but I knew what it was for. One day Riley comes to me and says I want to come back to work. I ain't sick. I've got a little sugar (money) and them blokes in the Hospital is tryin to bleed me; but I won't be bled.' I wouldn't have him back, for I knew what he was taken away for."

In connection with the above, take the following extract from an intercepted letter, written by one convict to another, and not intended for other eyes:

"Friend Jim: Youre was duly received, and I now endeavor to overcome my natural laziness by answering. I will deliver your message to Pole, but it is only one I shall take out for any one. You must have it reach my hands during the first week in next month. I am going to take out about forty letters, and I will stow it away among them so it will be safe. I suppose Joe is down by this time, and Lydia will [illegible] his assistance. Pole told me that Joe's time was up the day that he (Pole) was here, and that he would have Joe's fine remitted. I wonder how it is that everybody is down on George. When he first came up he was in the Hall, having put up $25. Then he put up $75 more and got in the hospital. In a week or two he got run out of there and went back in the hall. Then he 'fixed' ——— and got back in the hospital, and has been there ever since. I heard he got a head put on him recently, but cannot vouch for it, though I've heard a dozen threaten him."

Each officer has in his employ a convict who acts as clerk. This clerk has access to convicts who desire favors. It is quite safe to use a convict clerk, for his oath will not be taken in Courts of law or before investigating committees. Consequently, if a doctor, clerk or warden goes to the prison a poor man, and although not receiving more than $1,500 a year, commences to buy fine horses, expensive jewelry, and valuable real estate, all that people can do is to shake their heads and keep up a lively thinking.

THE COMING CHINESE.

Rev. James Beecher on the Chinese Question—Why They Should be Received.

Rev. James Beecher, of Elmira, N. Y., delivered his second lecture on China, in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, last night, before a large audience. He opened by remarking that while it had always been the duty of Christian churches and ministers to spread the Gospel, it appeared to be especially the case with America today; and although for many years efforts have been made to convert Chinamen on their own soil with almost imperceptible results, new encouragement is given by the evident designing God to bring them to this land for instruction. The question, said he, that presents itself is, whether we will open our doors and receive them gladly, or take such action as shall repel them. It is, however, to be remembered that when God knocks at the door and it is not opened, He sometimes puts His foot to it and forces an entrance; tearing down at the same time the whole side of the house. The opposition that has been shown to the Chinese looks curiously alongside of the welcome that has been shown to all other foreigners, and that, too, when it is remembered that many of these foreigners never will assimilate with our native population. We extend a welcome to one element which, by its religious and social prejudices, is in every way antagonistic to our institutions, and yet oppose the emigration of a race who combine a greater number of favorable characteristics than any other people who seek our shores. We have thrown our doors wide open to the whole world, and said, Come in; and all the world that was good for working has come in; and when a class of emigrants who are not bigoted and not dangerously superstitious approach us we assume a hostile position. Shall we have no emigrants but those who will claim a monopoly of power in the land, not only in the poorhouses and jails, but also on the streets and in the halls of legislation? Are we to welcome no emigration but that which comes so powerful that it at once fills both sides of our Courts? Shall we have no emigration but that which furnishes a tenth of our criminals, and in New-York the whole of the Judges? Can't we have an emigration in this country that is willing to be governed? These are practical questions. I do not wish to place the Chinese above Christians, or make them out to be saints; but I do say that with perhaps the exception of the Swedes and some of the Germans, they are by far the most desirable emigrants who have ever come to our country. There is, however, an objection raised to them on the ground that they are idolaters; but if time be taken to examine the accusation it will be found that the Chinese are not idolators, and secondly, that their peculiar views concerning the Deity are such as always accompany undeveloped civilization. After five years' residence in China, I can say that I never saw a Chinaman who was an idolater, nor did I ever see a Chinaman who ever saw a Chinaman who was an idolater. The idols are used merely as symbols; they serve to bring the Deity near to the people; and in this they differ but little from many Christians. After speaking in this manner for some time, Mr. Beecher proceeded to describe the Chinese mode of worship, and said that for all he could see it was purely mechanical. Gongs, drums and fire-crackers everywhere appear to be looked upon as indispensable elements for successful worship. The mode of praying is decidedly peculiar. On purchasing an idol, for which perhaps twenty-five cents has been paid, a bundle of printed prayers are made ready, and at stated times these are selected and burned, thereby transferring the witless petition, along with the smoke that consumed it, to heaven. The gods of the Chinese, however, are numberless; they have a deity for everything; and all professions, thieving included, has its object of worship. There is, however, an idea prevailing that above all these minor gods there is one supreme, but that He being unable to attend to little things they are left in the charge of these sub-deities. After dealing with the subject at length, Mr. Beecher concluded by showing the one mode of dealing with them was to receive gladly those whom God has brought to our shores.

Cricket.

The most interesting of our local cricket matches is the annual contest between the New-York and St. George Clubs, which is named to be played on Wednesday and Thursday next, at Hoboken. As New-York can present quite a strong eleven this year, the contest promises to be an exciting one, and is likely to result in favor of New-York.

THE MIDNIGHT MURDER.

Further Developments in the Eighth-Avenue Mystery.

Identification of the Victim—Discovery, Pursuit and Capture of the Assassin—A Clever Piece of Police Work—A Singular Case of Circumstantial Evidence.

Owing to the skill and perseverance of Capt. Caffrey and Detective McConnell, of the Twentieth Precinct, the mystery attending the affair at the corner of Eighth-avenue and Thirty-sixth-street, has been completely dispelled. The facts as they were then known were told in full in the Times of yesterday, but they showed only that a man with his skull crushed had been found at the place stated, about 1 o'clock Saturday morning; that he had died while being taken to the Station-house, and that all efforts then made to discover the identity of the dead man, or the manner in which he came to his death, had proved fruitless. Since then, however, not only have all these facts been ascertained, but the assassin has been discovered, tracked from one lair to another, and is now in custody, confronted with circumstantial evidence of his guilt that is considered irrefutable.

The story of the unraveling of this singular crime is not only interesting, but instructive, as showing that the protection of human life is a function not yet abandoned by the Police. When the dead man was carried into his Station-house, Capt. Caffrey had nothing whatever to begin his work with. His first fruitless labors, extending through many hours, during which his detectives never rested for a moment, have been told. Finally, at midnight of Saturday, friends searching for a missing man, were sent to the Morgue to view the body, and an hour after returned to Capt. Caffrey, saying the body was that of Patrick McNamara, a native of Ireland, twenty-nine years of age, who had no family, was a laborer, and boarded with Mrs. Ford, at No. 245 West Thirty-fifth street. He had thus been killed almost at his own door, and Detective McConnell went instantly to work with this starting point to find who was the dead man's companion on the last night of his life. He speedily found that this was John Keefe, also a laborer, twenty-eight years of age, living at No. 311 East Forty-eighth-street, and like the other, unmarried; but he could not trace them together later than about 10 o'clock. At that time they had been drinking in a saloon at Forty-fourth-street and Third-avenue, and were both intoxicated. Keefe was then declaring his intention of seeing McNamara home, and after that all trace of them was lost. With the aid of some relatives of the deceased, McConnell began the search for Keefe. It was found that he had returned home at an early hour of Saturday morning, that he had slept until 11 o'clock, had then gone away, after vainly trying to borrow a clean shirt and fifty cents from his landlady. All his usual haunts were then searched without success, the shanties on the up-town rocks, where it was thought he might be hiding, were visited, and the pursuit was continued unceasingly during all of Saturday and the succeeding night. Finally yesterday morning one of the relatives of the deceased, all of whom were as sleuth hounds on the trail of the fugitive, found Keefe in the house, No. 308 Pearl-street. He called a Fourth Precinct patrolman, and the suspected man was arrested and delivered to Capt. Allaire, who notified Capt. Caffrey. The latter sent Sergt. Heafe after the prisoner, who was delivered at the Twentieth Precinct Station-house yesterday afternoon.

Meantime Capt. Caffrey had been successfully searching for some positive evidence. Mr. Daniel Onderdonk, of No. 310 West Thirty-sixth-street, stated that while lying awake, about 1 o'clock on Saturday morning, he heard loud talking in the street, near his house. One man seemed, from the words he caught, to be urging another to go home, which that one refused to do until he got satisfaction. Mr. Onderdonk fell asleep again, with this wrangling in his ears. But a far more important witness was found in Mr. John Berryman, of No. 353 West Thirty-sixth-street. This gentleman alighted from an Eighth-avenue car at Thirty-sixth-street about 1 o'clock in the morning, and started home through Thirty-sixth-street toward Ninth-avenue. A few feet from Eighth-avenue he was compelled to stop, and being concealed himself behind a truck, became a witness of the whole scene until a moment before the fatal blow was given. His attention was attracted to two men quarreling on the corner, neither of whom he saw at any time with sufficient distinctness to describe or identify them. But he heard their words, and within the first moment knew one was named "Patsey" and the other "Jack." The first that Mr. Berryman heard was Patsey saying: "Jack, I'm going away from you. I won't have nothing more to do with you." With that, he started toward Ninth-avenue, and was followed by Jack. A few feet from the corner, and almost brushing Mr. Berryman, without either of them seeing him, the two men stopped, and Jack said: "Patsey, I want to have an understanding with you. I always liked you, and I want to know why you've treated me this way to-night. My head aches yet from the blow you gave me." Patsey, in answer, said something about money, in so low a voice that Mr. Berryman did not hear it distinctly; but it was something that angered Jack, who said, "I wouldn't have taken half what I have from you to-night if I had thought that was what ailed you," and with the words he struck the other a blow with his fist. Jack then walked away to Eighth-avenue, followed by Patsey, and thus getting out of his line of vision, Mr. Berryman crossed the street and stood in the shade of a house-stoop. From this point he saw the two men on the corner. He saw Jack step into the street and stoop down, but did not see him raise anything. Saw him step back and while the two men stood some feet apart, saw a man pass down the avenue, who, as it afterward proved, was Mr. Ryder. Just before he passed, Mr. Berryman heard Jack say sharply, "stand where you are Patsey, stand where you are. I'm a bad man Patsey, There's nobody around here can handle me." After Mr. Ryder passed, Mr. Berryman heard no more, and after a moment he concluded it was a trivial quarrel, which would speedily end in the two men's shaking hands, and turning about he went home. Just as he turned he noticed a man limping up Eighth-avenue. That man was Mr. Hanke, who a moment later found McNamara dying on the pavement, with his skull crushed. Mr. Berryman did not know any violence had been committed until he saw it in the newspapers, yet neither he nor Mr. Hanke could have been a dozen yards away when the fatal blow was given, and both would have seen the murder if they had happened to be looking toward the men at the moment. The attention of one was not attracted at all, and that of the other had been diverted. The two men on the corner spoke in ordinary tones, and neither gave evidence of intending serious mischief.

Just as Mr. Berryman had concluded making his statement to Capt. Caffrey, the prisoner Keefe was brought in from the Fourth Precinct. He was examined at once, and freely admitted that he was with the deceased in Third-avenue, Friday, and started to see him home, but could not tell where he left him, although he thought it was at Sixth or Seventh avenue. He claimed that both of them were drunk, and in reply to the questions of Capt. Caffrey admitted that he usually adressed the deceased as Patsey, while the latter sometimes called him Jack. He denied all knowledge of the murder, and said Patsey had been his friend since childhood. Mr. Berryman had said that he thought he could recognize the voice of either of the two men. After the prisoner was taken from the room, he said "That is the man who was called Jack." As a case of circumstantial evidence, Capt. Caffrey thought it complete, and the prisoner was locked up in the Twentieth Precinct Station-house, to await the result of the inquest which will be held today. The facts which have been given in the Times having been told to the jury, it is probable a verdict will be rendered against the prisoner, and he will then be committed to await the action of the Grand Jury. What seemed an impenetrable mystery has been made plain by honest, intelligent Police work, which has gone further than the events of that one night, and found that the prisoner formerly lived in Salisbury, Conn., where, it is alleged, he brutally assaulted a man, and was compelled to fly to New-York, only two weeks ago. He denied this, however, in common with all other damaging statements of the friends of the murdered man, which tend to show that he spoke only the truth of himself when he said, "I'm a bad man, Patsey."

Another Victim of the Westfield Disaster.

Information was received at the Coroner's office, yesterday, of the death at the German Hospital, of John D. Clark, of No. 171 West Twenty-sixth-street, who was severely scalded in the Westfield explosion, and died of his injuries.

OTHER MURDEROUS CRIMES.

Attempted Murder in Baxter-Street.

An affray occurred yesterday morning at the corner of Baxter and Bayard streets, in which Dennis O'Connor, who was intoxicated, was attacked by John Cullen, of No. 70 Baxter-street, who stabbed him in the left breast, inflicting a serious wound. The assailant fled immediately, and has not yet been arrested, but he is well known to the Police, and will be captured. His brother, who was with him at the time, was taken to the Sixth Precinct Station-house, where he is held as a witness. The wounded man was removed to the Park Hospital. His wound being considered dangerous, Coroner Young was called to take his ante-mortem statement. He said he was standing at the corner of Baxter and Bayard streets with two other men, after having been quarreling in a liquor-store. O'Connor had been in the store, and there some words had passed between him and the two Cullens, one of whom called him a "snooser," and he had answered with the epithet of liar. They then appear to have gone away from him, but one of them afterward returned and plunged the knife into him. Upon this evidence a verdict was rendered against John Cullen, and a warrant was issued by the Coroner for his arrest.

Persistency of Mike Coburn's Friends—Dangerous Condition of His Victim.

It appears that the Coburn roughs have not desisted from their attempts to secure the release of Mike Coburn, who is in custody for a brutal assault upon Charles Brunner. Although constantly rebuffed by Coroner Herrman, they have persecuted the wounded man with visits from pliant physicians of their selection, whom they sent to see him with the view of obtaining a certificate that he is out of danger. Coroner Herrman had twice told them that he should not respect any certificate they might bring, but it appears that on Saturday a fellow claiming to be a physician called at the house of the injured man, and demanded to see him. Mrs. Brunner, having been instructed to that effect by Capt. Gunner, of the Nineteenth Police Precinct, refused admission to the applicant, who thereupon announced that he was from the Coroner. The lady demanded the written statement of the Coroner to that effect, and the intruder departed. The persecutions of the friends of the assassin became finally so monstrous that yesterday Capt. Gunner was compelled to order the patrolman on the post to keep special guard over the house of Mr. Brunner, who last night had become so much worse that there was little hope of his recovery. It was believed that the friends of Mike Coburn were aware of the dangerous condition of his victim, and intended to secure his release from the Tombs before the death should occur, in order that he might fly from the City.

Mysterious Death.

An unknown man about fifty years of age, five feet five inches in height, with light brown hair, somewhat thinned, and gray whiskers, dressed in a black frock coat and vest, black cassimere pantaloons, a white felt hat with a brown band, heavy cowhide boots, white shirt and red flannel under-shirt, was found dead early yesterday morning by Andrew Smith, in a newly-dug cellar at the corner of One Hundred and Ninth-street and First-avenue. By his side when found lay John Dougherty asleep, and it was evident that both had fallen in there while intoxicated. The body was sent to the Morgue, and Dougherty was held as a witness, though he stoutly protested that he did not even know the dead man's name.

A Murderous Assault with a Knife.

John C. Butler, who resides at No. 201 East Twenty-fourth-street, was yesterday morning charged with felonious assault and battery, before Alderman Cuddy, at the Essex Market Police Court. The complainant, Robert Sanders, resides at No. 336 Avenue A. He was directed to be detained in custody to give Butler an opportunity to set forth the facts of the assault in the form of an affidavit. Sanders is confined in Bellevue Hospital, and his condition is said to be serious.

Another Assault with an Iron Bar.

John McCarthy, of No. 45 Scammel-street, while standing at the corner of Montgomery and Cherry streets, yesterday morning, was struck on the head by James Griffin with a piece of iron which looked like a marlin-spike, cutting him very badly. Griffin was brought to the Essex Market Police Court a few minutes after the assault, and held to answer.

Christian Reformation in New-York—Sermon by Rev. Charles T. Lee.

Rev. Charles T. Lee preached, yesterday morning, in Chickering Hall, on "Christian Reformation in this City." The text was a part of the first and the second verse of the fifty-second chapter of Isaiah, which reads as follows: "Awake, awake; put on thy strength, O Zion! put on thy beautiful garments, O Jerusalem! the holy city. Shake thyself from the dust; arise and sit down, O Jerusalem: loose thyself from the bands of thy neck, O captive daughter of Zion!" After referring to the City of New-York as the great commercial metropolis of the Western world, sitting mistress of the seas, he said that the great and prevailing crime of her citizens was the inordinate love and unremitting pursuit of wealth. There were, however, he said, noble examples of men of wealth, who know how to wisely and beneficently dispose of it. Such men deserved wealth, but to the influence of Christianity on their minds alone must be attributed the humane uses to which they had devoted it. What the City needed was Christianity, not only in the church-pew, but in the counting-house, by the desk, and amid bonds and stocks. The wicked and rougher elements of society must be reclaimed by the benign influences of a sympathizing and Christian spirit. Though the process might be slow and sometimes discouraging, yet as a towering iceberg floating down from a frigid zone gradually disappears before the rays of a Southern sun, so will wickedness disappear before the melting warmth of Christian kindness. The wretchedness occasioned by the present tenement-house system was to be deeply deplored. He had had occasion to visit and explore the condition of the inhabitants of some of these dwellings, and the misery there disclosed was such as should awaken the earnest efforts of every Christian. Nothing can remedy this evil so effectually as putting in practice the principles of the Gospel. Landlords do not seem to be conscious of the misery and wretchedness for which they are responsible. In conclusion, he urged the necessity of all acting the part of the good Samaritan. To all who were laboring for the amelioration of human misery and the elevation and reformation of the fallen and forgotten in this City, whether such laborers be Catholic or Episcopalian, Methodist or Presbyterian, he tendered the cordial right hand of fellowship. Let them persevere, and not far in the future we shall behold a City of law-abiding and Christian people.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Another chapter of the Second-avenue car outrage was presented yesterday, in the death at Bellevue Hospital, of Thomas Owens, who had one of his legs crushed at the same time with John Delfour, of No. 55 Hester-street, who died some days since. All the facts of the case, so far as they have been ascertained, have several times been given in the Times. The affair is yet under investigation.

Wm. H. Tinckler, of No. 305 West Thirty-fourth-street, died, yesterday, in Bellevue Hospital, on account of injuries received on Saturday from being run over by a Third-avenue car. An inquest will be held. Jacob Auber died, yesterday, in Bellevue Hospital, from injuries received by being run over by a Forty-second-street car, in Cannon-street. Inquests will be held by Coroner Young.

A gang of west-side roughs attacked Officer Thompson yesterday, in West Houston-street, as he was carrying Edward Patrick Hannigan to the Station-house, and succeeded in rescuing his prisoner. One of the gang, named Thompson, having wrested his club from him, dislocated his arm with it. The ruffian Thompson was, however, arrested.

An unknown boy, about twelve years of age, dressed in a brown linen suit, with straw hat, striped shirt, laced shoes and striped socks, fell overboard yesterday, at the foot of West Fortieth-street, while jumping from one oyster-boat to another, and was drowned. The Coroner was notified, and the body was ordered to be sent to the Morgue.

The pier at the foot of Eighteenth-street, North River, is in a dilapidated condition. The planks with which it is covered are rotten in many places, while in others they have been carried away by young dock thieves. Great holes are left wholly unprotected. Excursion parties often land here after nightfall.

On Saturday night Leopold Stein, a jeweller, of No. 677 Eighth-avenue, was attacked by two men and knocked down on the sidewalk, but was rescued by an officer, who also arrested one of the men, named Charles Van Blaram. He was yesterday committed to answer, without bail, by Alderman Plunkett.

Yesterday morning the body of a youth about sixteen years old, having red hair, was found in the East River at Forty-second-street, and taken to the Morgue. It had on a red flannel shirt, high laced shoes, white stockings, white handkerchief with yellow border around the neck, and a leather apron.

One of the largest Sabbath-school buildings in the City is that of St. Peter's Church, (Rev. Dr. Beach,) which is just being completed. It is of Philadelphia brick, and adjoins the church.

The shell of one of the first Methodist churches built in this City still stands in West Twentieth-street. It was erected when that part of the City was little less than a wilderness. It is of wood, has been transformed into a dwelling-house, and is occupied by three families.

At the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday morning, James Gaffney, of No. 307 Eleventh-street, was charged with breaking into the cigar-store of Julius Helbing, No. 149 Third-avenue, on Saturday night, and stealing therefrom a quantity of smoking tobacco valued at $6 50. He was held in $2,000 to answer.

The boot-blacks of this City display a peculiar preference for the sale of newspapers. No matter how busy they may be with dirty boots and shoes they drop them when the papers are out, and until their stock is sold it is a difficult matter to get your boots polished in the streets.

The Eichenkranz Society, a German musical organization, formed about a year ago by a consolidation of the Frauenlob Society and the Unantalt Club, will give a picnic and Summer night's festival shortly on the Rheinlust Grounds, at the foot of Sixty-second-street.

Mary Graham, a young married woman, was brought to the Park Hospital, yesterday, laboring under peculiar symptoms, which she said were due to poison, which had been administered by John Graham, her husband. The latter has not yet been found.

About thirty natives of the town of Eisfeld, in Germany, met at No. 132 Eighth-avenue, yesterday afternoon, and formed a committee to raise a fund for the erection of a monument in their native town in honor of their townsmen who were killed in the late war with France.

The wooden pavement with which West Twenty-second-street is paved has rotted in several places, and after showers pools of water remain in the large holes which the rot has created. The residents there are convinced of its utter failure as serviceable pavement.

It has been ascertained that the body found on Saturday in the North River, at Thirty-seventh-street, is that of Maggie Scott, aged about twenty-eight years, but it has not been learned whether her drowning was an accident or a suicide.

Marshal Tooker's "Thirteenth Ward Democratic Legion" met last evening. After the passage of resolutions commending Wm. M. Tweed for Senator from the Fourth District, and Judge Edward J. Shandley for County Register, the meeting adjourned.

The Jefferson Market fire-tower excites much comment. As it is scarcely higher than many of the buildings in its vicinity, it is a matter of general wonder how fires can be discovered from it. It is the general impression that it is of little service.

The regular meeting of the Cosmopolitan Conference was held in their rooms yesterday afternoon. The principal paper, read by Mr. Samuel Leavitt, was on the "Reconstruction of the South by Large Colonies," which produced a heated discussion.

While passing No. 25 Second-avenue at an early hour yesterday morning, Edward Ware, of No. 19 Amity-street, was attacked by an unknown man, who stabbed him in the left thigh, inflicting a severe wound. The assailant was not arrested.

The New-York Sing Academie, a popular German vocal organization, composed of gentlemen and lady vocalists, were yesterday engaged in a steam-boat excursion on the Hudson, passing the day pleasantly at Dudley's Grove.

There has been received at the German General Consulate, since last accounts, the sum of $488 67 for the benefit of the German wounded, and the widows and orphans of deceased German soldiers, making a total of $852,453 91.

Wm. O'Connor, aged seven years, was sent to the Catholic Protectory by Alderman Plunkett yesterday, for snatching a pocket-book, containing $11 25, from the hand of Elizabeth Tuts, of No. 507 West Thirty-fifth-street.

Mary Griffen, a servant in the family of A. F. Smith, at Fort Washington, attempted to commit suicide yesterday morning by drowning in the North River at One Hundred and Seventy-fifth-street, but was rescued.

The members of the Liederkranz Society, yesterday, after a ramble in the Central Park, met at the Boulevard Club-house, in One Hundred and Third-street, where several hours were spent in social pastimes.

Base-ball is losing much of its interest in this section. The displays of the past two years, with their concomitants of gain being in the shape of bets and rowdyism, has conduced much toward this result.

The Eleventh-avenue sewers near Twentieth-street have become unserviceable, owing to constant overflows from the river, and are now being cleaned, and further excavated by steam machinery.

The German United Cabinet-makers, one of the strongest German trade unions in this City, will hold their annual picnic at Jones' Wood today, for which extensive preparations have been made.

The old engine-house at No. 28 Ann-street has begun to crumble. Portions of the building which have actually fallen out on the sidewalk show that the ancient shells are in a most unsafe condition.

The Mozart Maennerchor, a thriving German vocal organization, yesterday made an excursion on the *Virginia Seymour* to Excelsior Park, on the Hudson River. It was a delightful affair.

Goblas Block, aged thirty, was severely burned, yesterday morning, while asleep at No. 79 Thompson-street, his bed taking fire from a candle he had left burning.

William Beale was committed yesterday by Justice Scott on a charge of striking John Airgood, of No. 83 Warren-street, and severely injuring him.

Henrietta Sophy Van Roden was found in Avenue A, yesterday, wandering about in a state of insanity, and was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

Casimer Schuderick yesterday stabbed Joseph Jaskinski four times in the right hand with a clasp-knife, at No. 211 Division-street, and was arrested.

BROOKLYN.

Christian Riedel, a German carpenter, was arrested on Saturday night charged with having, on the 11th inst., caused the death of Henry Dobson, at the foot of South Third-street, by carelessly permitting a piece of lumber to fall on his head from a shed, in which he (Riedel) was at work.

John Cooney and Patrick McGinn, on Saturday night, while on a drunken spree, visited Mr. John Logan, in Skillman-street, Williamsburg, and clubbed his head in a shocking manner, leaving him in a dying condition. The assailants were arrested, and await the result of Logan's injuries.

Frank Engel, eight years of age, was dangerously wounded on the head by being kicked by a horse, while playing yesterday in some empty lots on Maspeth-avenue.

James Smith's two-story frame residence, at No. 238 Franklin-avenue, was damaged to the extent of $1,000 by fire yesterday morning. Cause unknown. No insurance.

The premises of Melchor Nichols, No. 27 Columbia-street, were entered by thieves yesterday morning and robbed of $150 worth of clothing.

LONG ISLAND.

Oliver Charlick, the recent purchaser of the Bowne estate, near Broadway Station, in Flushing, has directed his surveyor to lay out a park, containing thirty acres, which will be presented to the village.

The Queens County Agricultural Society will hold its thirteenth annual exhibition at the Mineola Fair Grounds, at Mineola, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Sept. 27, 28 and 29.

The Patchogue express-train on the South-side Railroad, which left New-York on Saturday afternoon at 3½ P. M., consisted of nineteen cars and three powerful engines.

The next Convention of the Suffolk County Temperance Society will be held at the Methodist Church at Seatucket to-morrow.

To-morrow the Huntington Clam-bake Association will hold their annual clam-bake and excursion at Bouton's Point.

James Howard, the man who committed hari-kari at College Point Tuesday, died Friday at his residence.

A colored camp-meeting is to be held in Joshua Wright's grove, at Glen Cove, on Sept. 1.

STATEN ISLAND.

Michael McCarty, of Clifton, was arrested, on Saturday, by P. Crowley, agent of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Society, for driving a worn-out horse, lame on three legs. The poor beast was struggling along with a milk-van, and evidently suffering great pain. Judge Corbet committed McCarty for trial under bail of $500.

Yesterday a passenger by the steamer *Livingston*, named M. Roeffeld, died suddenly while coming up the Bay. The body was brought on shore at the Upper Quarantine, where an inquest was held.

M. Jones, of Stapleton, was fined $5, by Judge Corbet, on Saturday, for driving a horse with a large running sore under the saddle.

Yesterday there were two steam-ships and thirteen square-rigged vessels at anchor at the Upper Quarantine grounds.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The murderer, Buckhout, at present in the prison at White Plains, awaiting the execution of the death sentence, manifests the most callous indifference in regard to his fate. He speaks in a very nonchalant manner of the bloody tragedy, and appears always ready and willing to converse upon the horrible subject. No hope of a respite is entertained by the condemned man's friends.

Near White Plains there is an agricultural wonder in a peach tree, which is only three inches in circumference, three years old, and bears a half a bushel of peaches.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Tuckerton Railroad, twenty-eight miles in length, will be finished next month. The capital of the Company is $300,000. The road will connect Barnegat with Tuckerton.

Extensive preparations are being made in New-Jersey to celebrate the centennial of Sir Walter Scott to-morrow at Hoboken. The celebration is to be very diversified, and will attract large numbers.

More than 40,000 New-Yorkers visited the Elysian Fields at Hoboken yesterday. All the ill-doers who came into the cells of the Police Station were but two drunken First Ward roughs.

Col. John G. Stevens has been elected President of the Cape May and Millville Railroad; Mr. George J. Robbins is re-elected Secretary, and B. F. Lee Treasurer.

John Hickey, residing at Windsor, Camden County, while in an intoxicated state on Saturday, was killed by being run over by a train of freight-cars.

Isabel Moore, a colored woman, living at Belvidere, was 101 years old on the 10th inst.

Small-pox is spreading rapidly in Trenton.

NEWSPACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Thuringia	Aug. 15	New-York	Hamburg.
Scotia	Aug. 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Nevada	Aug. 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Assyria	Aug. 16	New-York	Glasgow.
City of Limerick	Aug. 17	New-York	Liverpool.
The Queen	Aug. 19	New-York	Liverpool.
Algeria	Aug. 19	New-York	Liverpool.
City of London	Aug. 19	New-York	Liverpool.
Oceanic	Aug. 19	New-York	Liverpool.
Main	Aug. 19	New-York	Bremen.
Australia	Aug. 19	New-York	Glasgow.

FOR ASPINWALL, HAVANA, &C.

Henry Chauncey	Aug. 15	New-York	Aspinwall.
City of Merida	Aug. 16	New-York	Vera Cruz.
Columbia	Aug. 17	New-York	Havana.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 1:20 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:20, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

Aug. 12.—*In steam-ship Oceanic, from Liverpool.*—Paul C. Bottcher, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, H. P. Cooper, C. B. Leffingwell, H. M. Lummis, George Gage, E. A. Cooper, C. P. Sheffield, George Cooke and wife, Mrs. C. M. Campbell, infant and servant, William McDonnell, James McDonnell, Mr. and Miss Peters, Miss Olroyd, Mrs. and Master Timms, Edwin Stott, T. D. Wadia, Wm. Blake, Rev. Theo. Middlemos, Mrs. C. Slemmer, Wm. Cope, Thos. Key, Mr. Allcock, H. Leigh, M. F. Nelson, Mr. and Mrs. Chapin and 3 children, Rev. Douglass Forrest, Owen Meehan, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, Jackson Taylor, Miss Eliza Taylor and 4 children, R. Eschausier, S. McCullough, S. B. Flagg, David Bow, R. Gordon, J. M. Gardiner, Mr. Waring, Dr. J. S. Brooks, Mr. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan, Samuel Morgan, W. F. Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. Marcetony, Col. E. S. Bridges, Mr. Purcell and son, Mr. Bellairs, Mr. Sumner, Miss Anderson, Miss Annie Anderson, Mr. Atwater, Mr. Hills, Miss A. Turner, Mr. Southworth, Mr. Crabtree, Mr. Lima, Mr. Martinez, Mr. Berley, Miss Dewey, Miss Bedman, Mr. and Mrs. Foster, Col. Duncan, family, and 4 servants, Col. Stanford, Mr. Tild, Mr. Fowler, Mr. Newell, Mr. Pullman, Mr. Fuller, Mr. Kline, Mr. Turner.

In steam-ship Herman Livingston, from Savannah.—Col. Nelson Tift, wife and son, the Misses Bell, the Misses Tift, Rev. D. H. Porter, wife and 6 children, Miss Clark, H. A. Crane and wife, F. Champion and wife, A. Champion and servant, Mrs. M. C. Murphy, J. K. Reilly and wife, Mrs. J. Doran, Mrs. Jas. Home and child, Mrs. G. Apple and child, Mrs. B. Monahan and son, Mrs. S. A. Josephs, Miss Murphy, Mrs. Connell, A. J. Pritchard, wife and 2 children, C. A. Herrick and wife, M. Rosenfeld and wife, Wm. Wade, W. H. Young, J. Cronin, R. Apple, Master R. A. Cosens, E. H. Gibbons, James B. Nelson, A. N. Stentes, E. M. Denison, B. B. Josephs, John F. Josephs, L. Eckstein, C. J. Price, J. Lehwald, John R. Doughty, M. Wadley, D. Wadley, R. McLaren, S. Engel, W. C. Suters, R. Johnson, D. McNeir, John A. Douglass and son, J. Marks and son, A. Heisser, R. Godfrey, W. H. Johnson, L. Benjamin, L. Mohr, A. Gourm, R. J. Connell, R. F. Favorite.

Aug. 12.—*In steam-ship Wyoming, from Liverpool.*—Hon. Thurlow Weed, Miss H. Weed and maid, Dr. Scott, Dr. J. W. Price, Dr. A. P. Coon, wife and 4 children, S. M. Fellows, wife and 2 children, Rev. C. P. Osborne, E. W. Robbins, J. A. Metcalf and wife, W. A. Hammond, H. Brown, S. M. McCarty, W. Jennings, A. F. Higgins and wife, S. B. Wright, L. E. Higgins, Miss Higgins and maid, Mr. Noyes and wife, Mrs. Woodfield, Miss M. Sweeney, F. Dubois, Miss Vernon, J. Galmartin and wife, Miss B. Kewin, Jos. Grayhurst, John Grayhurst, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Canfield, Mr. Feather, B. O'Connor.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:09 | Sun sets......7:00 | Moon rises..2:14

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..6:34 | Gov. Island..7:23 | Hell Gate...9:45

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Aug. 13.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Wyoming, (Br.,) Whineray, Liverpool Aug. 2, and Queenstown 3d, with mdse. and passengers to Williams & Guion. Has had fresh westerly winds the entire passage; Aug. 10, lat. 43 50, lon. 59 15, passed Cunard brig-rigged steamer bound E.; 11th, lat. 42 30, lon. 63 55, passed a Cunard brig-rigged steamer bound E.

Steam-ship Herman Livingston, Cheeseman, Savannah Aug. 10, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. Aug. 11, 24 miles S. W. from Frying Pan Shoals light-ship, passed bark Victoria Perez, bound S. The H. L. has on freight the first bale of Georgia cotton crop of 1871.

Steam-ship Oceanic, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool Aug. 3, and Queenstown 4th, with mdse. and 312 passengers to J. H. Sparks. Aug. 12, 7½ A. M., passed a North German ship bound W., showing signal Q. B. P. M., commercial code.

Steam-ship Cortes, Nelson, New-Orleans, Aug. 5, and S. W. Pass, 6th, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steam-ship Fanita, Deane, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship John Gibson, Winters, Washington and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to George B. Merrick.

Steam-ship Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steam-ship Franconia, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Ship Elcano, (of Newburyport,) Brown, Boston 4 ds., in ballast to Lunt Bros.

Ship Charter Oak, (of Searsport,) Tukey, Boston 4 ds., in ballast to Carver & Barnes.

Bark Maria Clotilda, (Ital.,) Digorindo, Liverpool 52 ds., with coal to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Came the northern passage, and had westerly winds to the Banks, and been 20 ds. from thence, with light winds and fogs.

Bark Luigi, (Ital.,) Pirandello, Palermo 68 ds., with fruit to James Robinson & Co. Passed Gibraltar June 28, and had light winds and calms the entire passage; July 24, lat. 36, lon. 53, passed a vessel of about 400 tons burden, bottom up, it blowing a gale at the time, and a heavy sea running—could not get near her.

Bark MeguntiCook, (of Boston,) Crane, Sydney, C. B., July 27, with coal to International Coal and Railway Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Has had light winds and calms the entire passage.

Brig Scotland, (of Barbados,) Willis, Port-au-Prince 16 ds., with logwood to R. Murray, Jr.—vessel to B. F. Metcalf & Co. Has had fine weather the entire passage; left in port brig Oliver, for New-York, ldg.

Brig Little Fury, (of St. John, N. B.,) Wyman, Arecibo, P. R., 17 ds., with sugar to Burdett & Pond—vessel to Heney & Parker. Has had fine weather the entire passage; left in port brig Sullivan, for Boston.

Brig Adeline Richardson, Wright, of and 10 ds. from Addison, Me., with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co. Has had light winds and fogs the entire passage.

Schr. R. L. Kenny, Wallace, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Harald, Hall, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressey.

Schr. Hudson, Post, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. G. W. Kimball, Hall, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Susan & Mary, Low, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. William McLoon, Hall, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. R. S. Hodgdon, Endicott, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Nautilus, Crockett, Rockland, with lime to J. A. Haviland.

Schr. Pallas, French, Rockland, with lime to J. A. Haviland.

Schr. Florida, Metcalf, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Elizabeth, Hodgdon, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Trade Wind, Ingraham, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Empress, Kenniston, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressey.

Schr. Mount Hope, Allen, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressey.

Schr. Massachusetts, Kenniston, Rondout, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Mary A. Robinson, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Richard Borden, Richards, Elizabethport, for Hartford.

Schr. James M. Baylis, Arnold, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Only Son, Matthews, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Martha Jane, Mott, Elizabethport, for Taunton.

Schr. Katie J. Hoyt, Arnold, Baltimore, for New-Haven.

Schr. A. K. Woodward, Woodward, Calais, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. George Moon, Davis, Nantucket, with fish to Moon & Lamphear.

Schr. M. W. Drew, Perry, Jacksonville 7 ds., with lumber to Drew & Buckis.

Schr. J. H. Leary, Brower, Georgetown, D. C., for New-Bedford. Aug. 12, off Chincoteague, sprung aleak.

Schr. Eureka, Moore, Jacksonville 7 ds., with lumber to Warren Ray & Co.

Schr. Rachel Jane, Carter, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Winner, (new,) Nash, Calais, with lumber to Gorham Boardman.

Schr. George A. Twichell, Mayhew, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Mercer Wasson, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Thomas Lindsley, Ryder, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Sunnyside, Reynolds, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Edward Lindsley, Hill, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Burdett Hart, Crosby, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Mary A. Predmore, Hart, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Elizabeth B., Hogan, Warren, for Elizabethport.

Schr. F. G. Smith, Vansaidale, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. New Regulus, Hallock, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Kate Scranton, Palmer, New-Haven, for Rondout.

Schr. Tunis Bodine, Brown, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Isaac Sherwood, Baker, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. C. Chew, Deering, Taunton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. John B. Spofford, Squires, Stony Brook, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Village Queen, Conklin, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Amos Falkenburg, Jones, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. F. F. Randolph, Stedman, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Albert Pharo, Bingham, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Texas, Champlin, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Martha Weeks, Olivey, Sullivan, with lumber for Rondout.

Schr. John McFee, Hubbard, Norwalk, for Elizabethport.

Schr. W. F. Burden, Adams, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Vandalia, Peterson, Ellsworth, with lumber to C. & E. J. Peters.

Schr. Bedabedec, Foster, Rockland, with stone for Brooklyn Bridge.

Schr. Reno, Colton, St. John, N. B., with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Gamma, Jones, Jonesport, with spiling to Jas. Ward.

Schr. Chancellor, Ferguson, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. A. H. Brown, Pierce, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Henry Remsen, Allen, Greenport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Frank Merwin, Pierce, New-London, for Alexandria.

Schr. Nellie Carr, Lamson, Bangor, with lumber to Hamblin & Patton.

Schr. Gilson Carman, Strickland, George's Banks, with fish to H. C. Rogers.

Schr. Arthur Burton, Mason, Bangor, with lumber to master.

Schr. Stephen Boyd, Preston, Calais, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. General Howard, Johnson, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. George S. Lamphear, Williams, George's Bank, with fish to Moon & Lamphear.

Schr. Thomas Ellis, Kelly, Dennis, with fish to J. A. Stetson.

Schr. Viola, Hall, Machias, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. C. D. Hallock, Bisbee, Bangor, with lumber to C. & E. J. Peters.

Schr. Riendl, Coble igh, East Greenwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. William Capes, Baker, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Ida S. Allen, Allen, Machias, with spiling to James Murray.

Schr. Louisa Wilson, Bell, Calais, with lumber to Geo. H. Holyoke & Co.

Schr. Mary Miller, Baker, Port Jefferson, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Fannie Hanmer, Miller, Hartford, for Rondout.

Schr. California, Smith, Nantucket, with fish to H. C. Rogers.

Schr. Helen Mar, Ward, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. M. H. Mifflin, Briggs, Bristol, for Elizabethport.

Schr. A. J. Bentley, Baker, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Emma, Ashby, Nantucket, with fish to H. C. Rogers.

Schr. Jos. R. Potts, Davis, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. John Barley, Saunders, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Cerro Gordo, Pierce, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Louisa, Hamblin, Newport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Flight, Crowell, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Veranda, Pond, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Charm, Dudley, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Union, Baker, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Hattie A. Butler, Strickland, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Evergreen, Bunce, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Mediator, McLane, Fall River, for Rondout.

Schr. R. A. Anderson, Clark, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Eva, Sherman, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Potter & Hooper, Waterbury, Providence.

Schr. Edward S. Tyler, Smith, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Cabinet, Cook, Elizabethport, for Taunton.

Schr. H. A. Deming, Boardman, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Wm. G. Tufts, Skidmore, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Annie E. Baker, McAlmon, Bridgeport.

Schr. Eliza Ball, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. David Nelson, Shadwell, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Trimmer, Hyde, Bridgeport, for Albany.

Schr. S. & W. Showell, Richardson, Virginia.

Schr. Mary J. Mead, Thrasher, Taunton.

Schr. Fountain, Bennett, Fall River.

Schr. Antecedent, Pendleton, New-Haven.

Schr. Joseph Hall, Snow, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Free Stone, Polton, Portland, Conn.

Schr. A. G. Pease, Brower, Portland, Conn.

Schr. V. Barkelow, Holmes, New-Haven.

Schr. Margaret Jane, Kennedy, Providence.

Schr. Sarah A. Hammond, Holmes, Dighton.

Schr. Circle, Hulse, Connecticut River.

Schr. Connecticut, Stephens, Stonington.

Schr. Eliza Hamilton, Dole, Norwich.

Schr. General Scott, Ward, Providence.

Schr. C. Goodwin, Parker, New-Haven.

Schr. Jacob Lorillard, Wesson, Bridgeport.

Schr. Helen Augusta, Wells, Boston.

Schr. John Hickey, Parker, New-Haven.

Schr. Frank & Maria, Wood, Providence.

Schr. Joseph Allen, Ludlow, Virginia.

Schr. F. Hutchinson, Gibs, Virginia.

Schr. S. S. Smith, Snow, Wareham.

Schr. Saugatuck, Davis, Sag Harbor.

Schr. Thos. Hix, Hall, Providence.

Schr. Onward, Miller, Providence.

Schr. Hase, McName, Greenwich.

Schr. Emerald, Caswell, Sag Harbor.

Schr. Mary Nash, Barker, Newport.

Schr. Esquimaux, Briggs, Newport.

Schr. Canada, Hudson, Virginia.

Schr. Artist, Parker, Sandwich.

Schr. Copia, West, Boston.

Schr. Mail, Mead, Greenwich.

Schr. Niantic, Green, Taunton.

Schr. Amelia, Hill, Newport.

Schr. O. Curtis, Curtis, Virginia.

Schr. Bonita, Evans, Virginia.

Anchored off Sand's Point—Brigs Timothy Field, from Bangor; Union Star, (Br.,) from Windsor, N. S.

WIND—Sundown, light, S. W.; clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 13.—Arr. bark Hernandez, from London; brigs Guiseppina, from Palermo; Robt. Dillon, Narrkoping; Helen, Surinam; Solista, Trapane; Isadora, Port-au-Platte; Joseph Clark, Hoboken; schr. E. F. Waite, St. Marc.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 13.—Arr. schr. Ida Richardson, from New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 12.—The ship St. John, from Liverpool, arrived this morning.

Foreign Ports.

Aspinwall, Aug. 1.—Arr. July 23, schr. Electric Spark, Smith, San Blas; steam-ship Darien, Bayley, Liverpool; 2d, steam-ship Tasmania, Leeds, Southampton; 24th, steam-ship Teutonia, Milo, Hamburg; 25th, bark Fearless, Greenwick, New-York; schr. Mamel, Constantine, Porto Bello; 26th, steam-ship Ocean Queen, Gray, New-York; sloop Ocaline, Cape San Blas; 27th, schr. Pachita, Selmore, coast; 28th, schr. Juanita, Vasser, Porto Bello; schr. Magdalena, North, Porto Bello; 29th, steam-ship Martinique, Hende, St. Nazaire; 30th, schr. Romance, Mateo, coast.

Sld. July 19, steam-ship Henry Chauncey, Jones, New-York; 21st, schr. Joven Italian, Ruiz, Carthagena; steam-ships Elbe, Woolward, Southampton; King William I., Hargesheimer, Bremen; 22d, schr. Ocean Belle, Pearson, St. Andes; 23d, brig Auna Burr, Wheeler, Mobile; 24th, brig Resperanza, Novella, Greytown; steam-ship Tasmania, Leeds, Carthagena and Sta. Martha; 26th, steam-ship Teutonia, Milo, Sta Martha; 27th, schrs. Electric Spark, Smith, coastwise; Mamel, Constantine, Porto Bello; 28th, bark N. M. Haven, Ross, Pensacola; steam-ship Darien, Bayley, Liverpool; 31st, schr. Pachita, Selmore, coastwise; Aug. 1, steam-ship Ocean Queen, Gray, New-York.

Panama, Aug. 2.—Arr. July 29, steam-ship Salvador, Dexter, Central America; Arequipa, Hewison, Callao; H. B. M. ship Scylla, Boxer, Mexico; 2d, Chalaco, Tillerts, Callao; 30th, Costa Rica, Dow, Central America; Chile, Barber, Callao; 31st, Montigue, Saunders, Chiriqui; Aug. 2, Colorado, Parker, San Francisco.

Sld. July 28, Winchester, Stevens, Central America; 28th, Arequipa, Hewison, Callao, &c.; 27th, H. B. M. Chalaco, Tillerts, Callao; 29th, Sacramento, Dobbidge, Sacramento, 30th A. M.; 31st, Salvador, Dexter, Central America; Aug. 1, Chili, Barber, Callao.

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W. C. SQUIRE, Secretary.

Warren Range,
With its special conveniences, the Dumping and Shaking Grate, Fender-guard, Warming Closet and Double Elevated Oven, made by FULLER, WARREN & CO., No. 236 Water-st.